

10 AUGUST 1992

The Motor Association  
Suisse Sfr 250. Britain £ 100.  
Canada \$ 2,750. Canada \$ 225.  
Denmark 100. France F 12,000.  
Germany DM 4,000. Italy 10,000.  
Greece Dr 200. Holland Gfl 4,000.  
Iceland Kr 55. Luxembourg 3,000.  
Ireland £ 55. Malta 3,750.  
Norway Kr 25,000. Portugal 1,000.  
Sweden Kr 16,000. Switzerland SFr 225.  
Spain Peseta 275. Spain Peseta 225.  
Tunisia Dinar 1,500. USA \$ 3,000.

# THE TIMES

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MONDAY AUGUST 17 1992

45p



Nigel Mansell spraying Ayrton Senna with champagne at the end of the Hungarian grand prix yesterday. Senna won the battle, but second-placed Mansell won the war: the championship

## Bush pins hope on tax cuts and Saddam

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER  
IN HOUSTON

A FEARFUL and demoralised Republican party opens its Houston convention tonight amid mounting speculation that President Bush may be on the verge of two dramatic and contentious steps that could revive his bleak hopes of re-election.

Mr Bush, who once said he would do anything to win re-election, was reportedly preparing for a confrontation with Iraq during the convention week, possibly as early as today, that might well lead to renewed military conflict. There were also hints that, in spite of America's record budget deficit, Mr Bush would call for tax cuts in his Thursday night speech to resurrect one of the Republicans' most potent electoral cards of the 1980s.

Either step would provoke the charge that the president was subverting the national interest to ensure his own political survival, and would be seen in many quarters as a measure of his present desperation.

The confrontation with Iraq could be triggered either by an Iraqi refusal to allow UN arms inspectors into ministries or later in the week by a UN ultimatum demanding an end to President Saddam Hussein's repression of Shia Muslims in the south. Historically a president's ratings jump at a time of international turmoil, and one official complained in yesterday's *New York Times* that "we are going to stage an incident... to get the president re-elected".

In a weekend interview with *Time* magazine, Mr Bush called the 1990 abandonment of his "no new taxes" pledge a political and economic mistake, but continued: "I'll be making some proposals regarding the economy, that I'm not going to discuss now; that I think will take care of it." Officials cautioned against expecting "a gigantic overhaul of the economy", but conservatives have been pressing Mr Bush to

*Continued on page 7, col 1*

Saddam cornered, page 7  
Anthony Howard, page 10  
Leading article, page 11

## UN aid convoy freed from mined bridge

BY ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR, AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

UNITED Nations forces last night rescued one of their aid convoys trapped in Bosnia at a mined bridge.

The convoy had run the gauntlet of fighting to deliver 46 tonnes of food and medicine to the eastern Muslim town of Gorazde, cut off for four months from the outside world. As the empty lorries headed back towards Sarajevo after a two-day trip, they ran into a land-mined bridge nine miles from the town that both sides in the fighting refused to unblock.

The relief team camped out overnight and a mine-clearing team of three French armoured personnel carriers was dispatched from Sarajevo. That convoy in turn was delayed more than four hours as it passed through checkpoint after checkpoint in fighting zones south of Sarajevo. When the French reached the bridge it took them an hour to make it safe.

British contingency plans, believed to include deployment of the Parachute Regiment, have been drawn up since last week's UN resolutions sanctioning force to protect aid convoys. Douglas Hogg, the Foreign Office minister, said yesterday that no decision would be taken until aid agencies announced their requirements.

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requirements.

The prime minister will break his holiday for a meeting of the cabinet's defence and overseas policy committee which will review policy on the Yugoslav crisis and assess the prospects for the peace conference.

Since the UN resolutions, France and Spain have announced their willingness

to send troops.

Roland Du-

mas, the French foreign min-

ister, yesterday regretted the

"lack of enthusiasm" shown

by France's partners in re-

sponding, but recognised that

"one doesn't send an

army away to fight in a light-

hearted manner."

President Bush said that he

was ready to make the "tough

decision" to order American

forces to protect international

relief missions in Bosnia-Her-

zegovina, but emphasised that he had no intention of

deploying ground troops. "I

don't want to commit a sol-

dier to battle unless I know

that we've got the wherewithal

for them to win and win fast," he said in an interview on ABC television.

But the president seemed to

indicate that he was close to

ordering limited military in-

tervention along the lines recom-

mended by Baroness Thatch-

er last week. The former

prime minister called on

Washington to launch air

strikes against Serbian artil-

lery positions surrounding

the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo,

and to bomb Serbian supply

lines. "All options are open,"

Mr Bush said in comments

taped last Thursday.

The Pentagon has argued

that intervening on the

ground in Bosnia could result

in being pulled into a quag-

mire. Defence officials have

consistently said that the con-

flict in Yugoslavia is a "Leba-

non in the Balkans" and are

anxious to avoid US troops

being forced to act in a dual

role as combatants and relief

workers. Last week Stephen

Hadley, the assistant secre-

tary of defence, said that

troops "could become the ob-

jects of a guerrilla war that

could have no end".

America has enough fire-

power in the area to mount

sustained air strikes against

Serbian positions. The air-

craft carrier *USS Saratoga*,

which is in the Adriatic, car-

ries about 80 warplanes. Sev-

enty American fighters and

bombers are based in Turkey,

within flying distance of the

Yugoslav republic.

The scene around the base is of utter ruin. Opposite the airport is a base of debris. Opposite the hanger controlled by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is a no-man's land of devastated buildings between Muslim and Serbian positions.

There is no respite even then: the relief plane's arrival

is a precursor for intensified shooting around the airfield

as darkness falls. As one UN official said: "At night they come out to play." I watched a Serb T-55 tank pull up

along the perimeter fence on

one side of the runway, and

begin blasting. Muslim positions

on the airport's far side.

The night was lit by tracer fire

and the orange blasts of mort-

ar shells as the moon rose

over the mountains around

Sarajevo.

Officially, the United Na-

tions operation here is pro-

ceeding as planned. The An-

tonov and Hercules trans-

port planes fly in and out 23

times a day, more or less on

schedule. In reality, condi-

tions resemble a scene from

*Continued on page 14, col 2*

Clean-up feared, page 9  
Matthew Parris, page 10

Family's joy, page 2

## Nearly man Mansell celebrates at last

NIGEL Mansell won the Formula One world drivers' championship yesterday and laid to rest his reputation as the unlucky man of motor racing. He had come close three times in the past, only to be beaten by misfortune.

"When you've been runner-up three times, winning the world championship is the greatest thing in your life," Mansell, 39, said after the Hungarian Grand Prix. "You think you're never going to crack it."

Mansell came second in the race behind last year's champion, Ayrton Senna, leaving him 52 points clear of his Italian team mate Ricardo Patrese with five races remaining.

There had never seemed any doubt that Mansell would be Britain's first world champion since James Hunt in 1976. He started in crushing style in South Africa and has since won seven more races, coming second in two. His only real setback came in Canada, where he spun out after trying to overtake Senna.

Mr Mansell and his wife, Bernadene, indicated that they were sympathetic towards the woman who snatched their baby from their London home for looking after her so well.

"Farrah is marvellous. She is happy and not upset in any way despite her travel,"

Shane Quij told a press conference in Ireland, where abductor and baby were found on Saturday.

Mr Quij and his wife, Ber-

nadene, indicated that they

were sympathetic towards the

woman who snatched their

baby. She is thought to be suffering psychiatric problems.

Barney Curran, garda assis-

tant commissioner, said that

intervening on the ground in

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## Highland games champion fights ban

By KERRY GILL

JOE Quigley, the World and British heavyweight Highland games champion who was banned from Scottish Highland games on Saturday for taking the drug Clenbuterol, is to consult his lawyers today in an effort to have the ruling overturned. The ban is for six months but he could face a life ban.

Quigley, 30, an Australian who joined the Highland games circuit in Scotland only several weeks ago, tested positive for the drug at the Balloch games last month. The decision to ban him, taken by the Scottish Games Association (SGA), was announced at Crief Highland games in Perthshire, in which the heavy events athlete was expected to take part.

However, Quigley did not turn up at Crief. Instead he was 200 miles away at Helmsdale Highland Gathering in Sutherland, where he broke two records and collected about £200 in prize money. He appeared with David Huxley, another Australian, and broke the ground record for the 16lb ball with a throw of 51ft 6in. Later, with the 22lb ball, he threw more than 3ft farther than the previous 40ft record.

The organisers of the Helmsdale games are expected to demand their money back. Quigley said yesterday that he would appeal. He heard of the SGA's decision on the radio.

He is due to take part in the Ullapool Highland games, organised by Hamish Davidson, a local strongman and promoter, later this week. Since the Ullapool games are not under the SGA's umbrella, the ban will not apply. It will also only apply to Scotland.

Graeme Simmers, chairman of the Scottish Sports Council, said Quigley's weekend records would be nullified. "My understanding is that he is banned from competition and will not be accepted in other Highland games run by the SGA. Most of the games that are of any repute are members of the association," he said.

Quigley is the second Highland games athlete to test positive since the sports council introduced its independent drug testing programme three years ago.

Clenbuterol, which is used on the Continent to treat asthma, also has anabolic (bulk-building) qualities. It burns off body fat, helps protein retention and promotes rapid muscle development.

Clenbuterol is not on the list of drugs banned by the International Olympics Committee but it is outlawed inside and outside competition. Its chemical structure is related to the stimulant adrenaline.



Before the fall: Joe Quigley, left, at Helmsdale with competitors Hamish Davidson and Francis Brebner before learning of the ban

## Tory sceptics to support French fight

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

TORY MPs campaigning against the Maastricht treaty on European union plan to join like-minded French parliamentarians in calling for a no vote in the French referendum on September 20.

They intend to join other European MPs on French platforms and otherwise lend a "physical presence" to show that criticism of the Maastricht deal is now a pan-European phenomenon.

British ministers are growing increasingly nervous that the unpopularity of France's Socialist government may result in the French electorate rejecting ratification of the treaty that the large number of "don't knows" indicated in early French opinion polls are now tending to come down against the government.

In an indication that Norman Lamont, Chancellor of the Exchequer, faces a difficult conference, Bow and Poplar Conservative Association calls for Britain to leave the European exchange-rate mechanism because of its "devastating" impact on employment and business prospects. Thurrock Conservatives urge ministers to "slash interest rates and get people back to work".

Leading article, page 11  
Charts point way, page 15  
French fears, page 16

## London council tax bias rejected

By DOUGLAS BROOM  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

A CLAIM that more than 400,000 Londoners will have to pay a "surcharge" of £93 a head on council tax bills next year because of falling property prices was rejected by the government yesterday.

The Labour-controlled Association of London Authorities said that by using April 1991 prices as the basis for valuing properties, the government would penalise people in the capital. London house prices are estimated to have fallen by 15 per cent since April last year and the ALA said that bills based on current prices would save householders between £60 and £120 a year.

More than 23 million properties in mainland Britain are being put into one of eight tax bands according to their market value on 1 April 1991. The first bills will be sent out next March.

Steve Bullock, vice-chairman of the association, said: "Londoners are losing twice over from the council tax. With higher than average house prices in the capital and no regional banding, average homeowners will end up in higher bands."

Now with London house prices falling more rapidly elsewhere they end up paying a surcharge because valuations will be two years out of date. Councils will be inundated with appeals."

The environment department said that April 1 1991 had been chosen as the valuation date for all properties in Britain to ensure that every householder was treated equally.

"Is the association seriously suggesting that if house prices were to go up that people in London would be happy to pay more? The tax bands are wide and even if a house has fallen in value it is unlikely to have fallen into the next band," a spokesman said. "We hope that people will not be encouraged to waste time and money on appeals which have no chance of success."

Leading article, page 11

## Parents celebrate baby's safe return

Ray Clancy reports on Shane and Bernadette Quill's joy after the anguish of their daughter Farrah's kidnap ended

BABY Farrah Quill yesterday looked a picture of health as she smiled and giggled at a press conference after being reunited with her parents.

The six-month-old girl, abducted from her home in east London last Thursday, played with a white teddy bear bought for her by police officers in Ireland. Her parents looked overjoyed as they talked about the anguish and joy they had experienced over the last few days.

"The first moment I saw Farrah she was fast asleep in a cot. It was like giving birth all over again," said Bernadette Quill, 24, as she rejoiced her daughter on her knee.

Her husband, Shane, 31, a sales executive who was on a business trip to Dubai when his daughter disappeared, said they were both thrilled to be reunited.

Farrah's bright eyes and laughing face melted every heart in the room when she appeared at a press conference at the Garda headquarters in Dublin. She stretched out her arms and tried to knock over the microphones that were stacked around her like a barrier.

She grabbed the assistant commissioner's best hat that was lying on the table and had everyone in fits of laughter. Her father picked her up and gently kissed her cheek.

Later after being fed, Farrah returned to the glare of the media and her parents

celebrated with champagne. "All our nightmares are history now," Mr Quill said. Mrs Quill, who was born in Ireland, said that when she heard that Farrah had been seen on the ferry to Dublin she felt enormous relief. "I'm Irish and I felt more confident when I heard that she was on Irish soil," she said.

Her husband said: "The Irish community is a very close one. People remember faces and don't forget. That helped in getting Farrah back I am sure."

The couple said they had always hoped that their daughter would be found safe and well. Mr Quill described how he forced himself to remain calm after hearing about her disappearance. "I had a six-hour flight back to London. I could have let my imagination run away but I decided to stay cool. I decided to think positive," he said.

The couple said the police in England and Ireland had been very supportive and helpful. They disclosed that when they boarded a flight to Dublin on Saturday afternoon the police had still not located their daughter.

"All we knew was that Farrah had been seen in Ireland. But within one-and-a-half hours of arriving we heard she was in safe hands." They now plan to hold a party for their friends and neighbours to celebrate their daughter's safe return.



Nightmare over: Farrah with her parents

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## Small play role casts a spell

By JOE JOSEPH

IT IS a truth universally acknowledged that an unemployed actor in possession of an advertisement for an open audition must be in want of a good part, however ill-suited he might be to play it. Yesterday, while others enjoyed their day of rest, resting actors migrated to Hammersmith to audition for the part of the boy in a stage version of Roald Dahl's best-seller *The Witches*.

The play opens in Sheffield in November for a 40-week tour, including a Christmas season in London. The audition notice in *The Stage* called for someone who looks 12 years old but who is at least 16 — which spares the producers the cost of hiring a chaperone for them — and no more than 5ft 4in tall.

Had there been a you-can't-be-serious award, it would have gone either to

study natural sciences, but I've got a year off. I have never done any acting, but they were looking for a young-looking person who is actually quite old, and under 5ft 4in, that's me."

More experienced was Mark Finn, an Australian living in London. "The last thing I was in was *Winnie the Pooh* in Australia. I was Piglet." He is 32, but petite. Does he mind casting for the part of a 12-year-old? "It's destiny."

Dahl's book is the tale of a young boy who runs foul of some witches, who turn him into a mouse.

The bait of glory will not shine just on young men. In each town the producers will hire local women to play the roles of 20 witches, aged 20-70.

"The essential thing," says James Woods, the play's co-producer, "is that they're nice, ordinary, respectable-looking women."

"Yes that could mean you, madam. Go on, enter stage left."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Policy on football safety 'confused'

David Mellor, heritage minister, promised yesterday to take steps to clarify whether club safety officers or police ground commanders have the final say on crowd safety measures at football matches (Robin Oakley writes). Mr Mellor was commenting on allegations of confusion between the club representatives and police officers deputed to crowd control.

Tom Pendry, Labour's sports spokesman, wrote to Mr Mellor the day before the season opened on Saturday to say that clubs were uncertain of the "chain of command" on safety matters. He pointed out that Lord Justice Taylor had emphasised the need for clarity in his report on football ground safety. Mr Pendry cited a case where a police ground commander had diverted visiting fans into non-segregated areas, totally against the wishes of the home club's safety officer. He mentioned another case where the safety officer opposed a police commander's wish for perimeter gate fences to be locked — something which the Football Licensing Authority advises against — and said that there was confusion between the police and the safety officer over who had the right to decide.

Football reports, pages 22-3, 26

Football reports, pages 22-3, 26

The government's care-in-the-community reforms, leading to changes in who pays for the care of elderly people, are likely to result in hospital bed shortages, according to health policy analysts. In a report from the independent Kings Fund Institute published today, Melanie Hemmings claims a new model of nursing homes must be developed to avert the threat of "massive destabilisation" of the health service. Under the reforms, from April 1993 councils and health authorities will have a duty to provide care for all elderly people. The report, *Through a Glass Darkly: Community Care and Elderly People*, claims the reforms will lead to a cut in nursing home fees.

### £6m drugs charges

Two men will appear in court today charged with conspiracy to supply drugs after police seized 7.5kg of the drug ecstasy with a street value of up to £6 million. Scotland Yard said: Kenneth Wildman, 36, a Spanish nightclub owner, and Terence Fitzgerald, 47, unemployed, of Whitstable, Kent, will appear before magistrates at Highbury Corner, north London. The seizure, at a Garwick car park, is thought to be one of the largest of the drug and followed a three-week police operation.

### Computer's title fight



The first match for a world title between a human and a machine is to take place today at the Park Lane Hotel, London, when Dr Marion Tinsley, above, draughts world champion for 38 years, plays the Canadian program Chinook, the fastest-rising star in the game. According to its programmer, Professor Jonathan Schaeffer, of the University of Alberta, Canada, Chinook has 17 billion positions stored in its memory banks and can analyse at the rate of three million moves a minute. To the consternation of the draughts fraternity, Chinook qualified to challenge Dr Tinsley, from Ohio. He said: "It has saved me from the boredom of beating the same human opponents again and again." He accepts the validity of the challenge.

Are humans still ahead? L&T Section, page 1

### Roadside complaints

Motorists want cheaper and better food from motorway service stations, according to a survey published today. Roadside cafes are now a big part of the catering industry, with sales in 1991 totalling more than £500 million. Just over one in ten of the 1,000 people questioned for the roadside catering report by Mintel, the market research company, had eaten at a roadside restaurant in the past month. Almost half (43 per cent) said they wanted food prices to come down and 27 per cent wanted better quality. A fifth said having car mechanics available would be a good idea. Analyst Fenella McCarthy said: "Mechanical breakdown facilities do already exist at all motorway service areas. What this response highlights is the lack of awareness of these facilities." The motorway service areas account for 45 per cent of the roadside catering market.

### Car bomb blast

Detectives were yesterday searching for a group of animal rights extremists suspected of planting a firebomb under the car of a young huntswoman. The bomb exploded at 1am yesterday, causing little damage, as Sarah Codley's Ford Sierra stood in the drive of her house. She shares with her sister Joanna and parents Peter and Jean in Westcott, Surrey. Ms Codley, 31, a member of the Surrey Union Hunt, claims that animal rights extremists have been trying to murder her. She said she has been singled out for attacks after video-filming animal rights activists attacking hunters. The tapes have been used by the pro-hunting lobby.

Police believe the detonator may not have triggered off all the explosive.

### RAF commemoration

Elly Cathedral, a reassuring wartime landmark for homecoming bomber crews, was the setting for a special RAF service yesterday marking the foundation of the elite Pathfinder Force 50 years ago. Mrs Lys Bennett, widow of the late Air Vice-Marshal Don Bennett, commander of the force, was in the congregation with about 800 former air and ground crew. The Rev Michael Wadsworth, 49, vicar of Haddenham and Wilbourn, Cambridgeshire, gave the sermon. He lost his father in Pathfinder operations over southern Germany in 1944. He said that of 93 seven-man Lancaster crews posted to the unit between June 1943 and March/April 1944, only 17 survived. "Nevertheless, there was a strange alchemy about bomber operations," he said. "They were a special breed."

### Soccer therapy ignored

A football player told by a judge to emulate the fair play of England international Gary Lineker has been sent off in the first match of the season. Ian Jolosa, 28, from Cwmbran, Gwent, was ordered off in the fifth minute after charging and kicking a goalkeeper in his first match for Abergavenny Thursdays in the League of Wales. Earlier this month Judge Prosser, QC, told him to watch Lineker videos after giving him an 18-month conditional discharge for breaking a player's jaw. Yesterday Mr Jolosa denied he was a dirty player. He admitted he had not followed the judge's advice. "I treated his words as a bit of a joke. I prefer action films," David Morris, club secretary, said: "Ian joined us three weeks ago because he had disciplinary problems at his last club. He will be banned for two weeks."



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## Changing migration patterns highlight the onset of global warming

# Rising temperatures send UK birds north

BRITISH birds of all types are showing behaviour changes that leading ornithologists consider consistent with the onset of global warming. Some of the new behaviour patterns have only recently been appreciated by the British Trust for Ornithology.

A large number of familiar species, including the skylark, the wren and the chaffinch, are showing a consistent trend over more than a decade towards an earlier date for laying their eggs, an action known to be prompted by temperature. Others, including the green woodpecker, the nuthatch and the hobby, are showing a marked move northwards in range, a phenomenon similarly thought to be consistent with temperatures rising.

A third group of more than a dozen species, including the Lapland bunting and the purple sandpiper, appears to be colonising the Scottish highlands from Scandinavia, a move British ornithologists again think may be due to climate change. A warming of Scandinavia may make the two areas seem more similar to birdlife.

The data on egg-laying has surprised the ornithology trust, which started its nest survey in 1939 and now takes in 30,000 records a year from 1,000 observers. The survey regularly covers 40 species and 17 of them (43 per cent) have shown a consistent trend towards earlier laying dates since 1978, according to Humphrey Crick, head of the trust's nest records unit.

The species are the kestrel, moorhen, lapwing, tawny owl, skylark, dipper, Dunnock, wheatear, wren, sedge warbler, willow warbler, meadow pipit, magpie, raven, chaffinch, linnet and redstart. The average date for the redstart, for example, has advanced from the last week of May in 1978 to the beginning of the second week of May in 1990. The stock dove, however, shows a trend of later laying date. The other 22 species of the 40 regularly monitored, from the mute swan to the robin, show no obvious trend.

"I think it's an astonishing pattern when you look at it," Dr Crick said. "The species with earlier dates include all types of British breeding bird, migrants and residents, birds of wetlands and dry land. As an overall pattern, it's certainly consistent with climate change."

A further suggestion of global warming is given by evidence of several British bird

Some of Britain's best-known birds may be showing the effect of climate change in their new breeding and habitat patterns, reports Michael McCarthy in the third of a series



species extending their range north and west. The maps that tell the story will be published next year in *The New Atlas of Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland*, compiled by the trust with the Irish Wild Bird Conservancy and the Scottish Ornithologists' Club. The maps, which were drawn up between 1988 and 1991, indicate the distribution of all British breeding birds by 6.25 mile grid squares. They are an updating of those in the atlas drawn up between 1968 and 1972.

The maps show that over the past two decades the nuthatch, a small woodpecker-like bird of broad-leaved woods, has moved in numbers into the Lake District and for the first time over the border into Scotland.

The green woodpecker has gone much further north in Scotland. The reed warbler has moved north and west into Ireland for the first time. And the hobby has spread from southern England into Yorkshire and almost up to the Scottish border.

"For species like these, it is going to be very hard to argue that changes in land use have caused the shift north and west," said David Gibbons, who is co-ordinating work on the atlas. "The woods in the Lake District that the nuthatch has moved into were there 20 years ago. The influence of climate change is a question that can properly be raised."

Another recent bird phenomenon raising the question of global warming is the move into Scotland by several species whose usual breeding home is Scandinavia, such as the Lapland bunting, the purple sandpiper and the red-necked grebe. Scandinavian populations of birds that are becoming extinct in southern Britain, such as the red-backed shrike and the wryneck, have also recently spread into Scotland.

"It is possible that a warming of Scandinavia might make these birds more plastic in their habitat requirements, as the difference between the

## EC health experts attack diet advice

ADVICE on diet by the World Health Organisation is criticised by three nutrition experts in a report today. They say recent WHO guidelines to Western countries are "not warranted by the evidence impractical and largely unnecessary", and that they are based on a consensual view of healthy eating unsupported by scientific evidence and sometimes opposed to it.

Professor Mike Gibney, chairman of the European Community's working group on nutrition, says that a gap exists between "cautious scientists" and "militantly concerned" health promoters who produce guidelines with a "simplistic and misplaced confidence".

The report, published by the Social Affairs Unit, the right-wing think-tank, says that the WHO is concentrating on the "very well-fed" West instead of Africa. It says that the guidelines are more ambitious than *The Health of the Nation*, issued by the British government in its recent white paper, which was also criticised.

The maximum recommend-

ed cholesterol intake of 300mg a day is "completely arbitrary", says Dr Petr Skrabaneck, a Community health care specialist. A 50 per cent fall in coronary heart disease in Western societies occurred with "fat consumption literally static" at 40 per cent of total energy intake, and, he says, The Netherlands has a 48 per cent intake with the highest life expectancy in Europe.

Dr James Le Fanu, a general practitioner with special interest in dietary theory, says Western societies have barely changed their diet either because they do not understand the advice or will not take it, yet Westerners are more healthy than ever. There is the "most powerful empirical evidence that diet has little or no effect on patterns of disease", his reply to the WHO guidelines says.

Dr Skrabaneck berates "totalitarian teetotalers" and says: "A double brandy before going to bed; or a half-bottle of a good wine with lunch a day could be much better preventative medicine than all the cholesterol guidelines combined."

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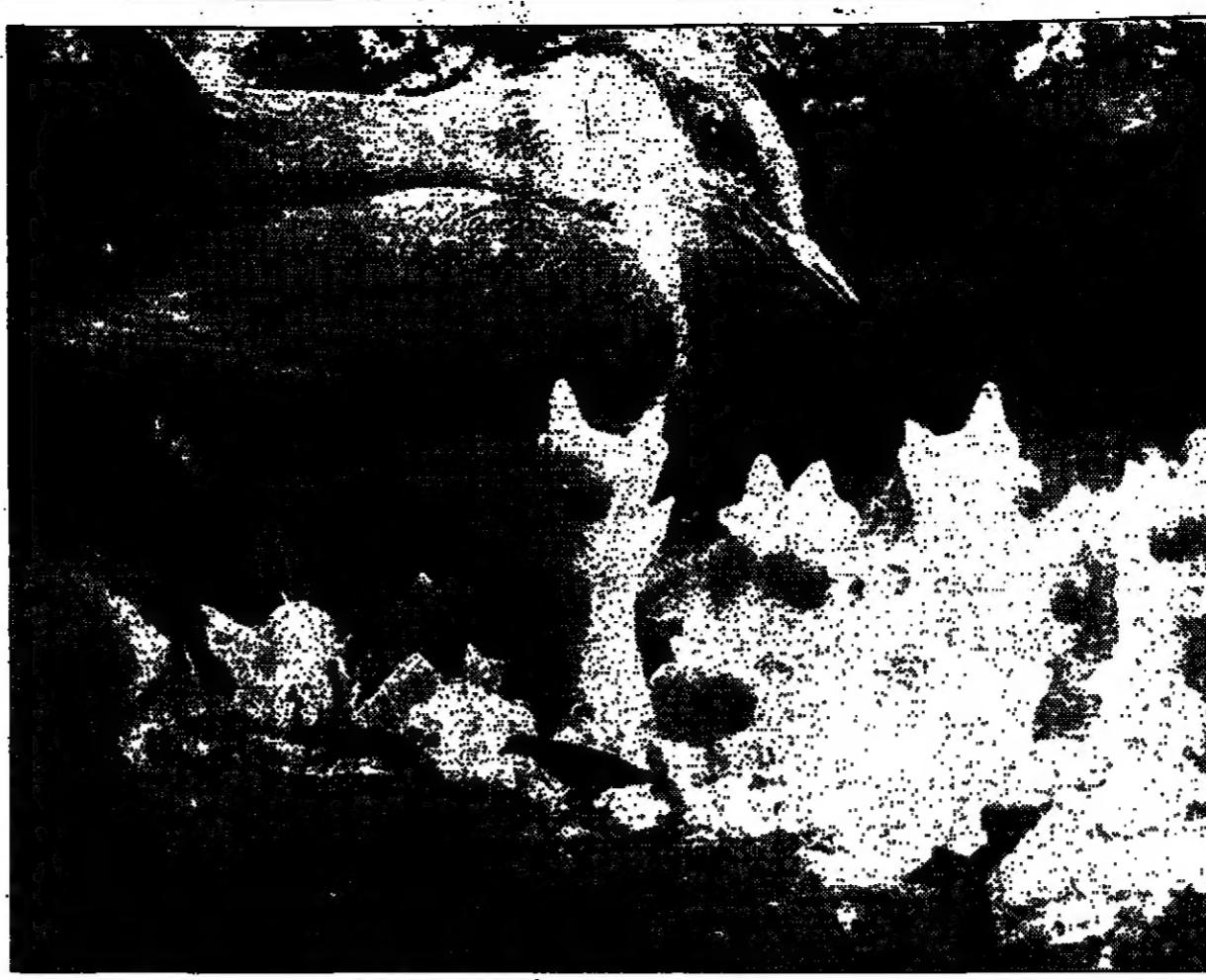
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Food for thought: a nuthatch feeds her brood. It is one of many species showing a marked move northwards in range

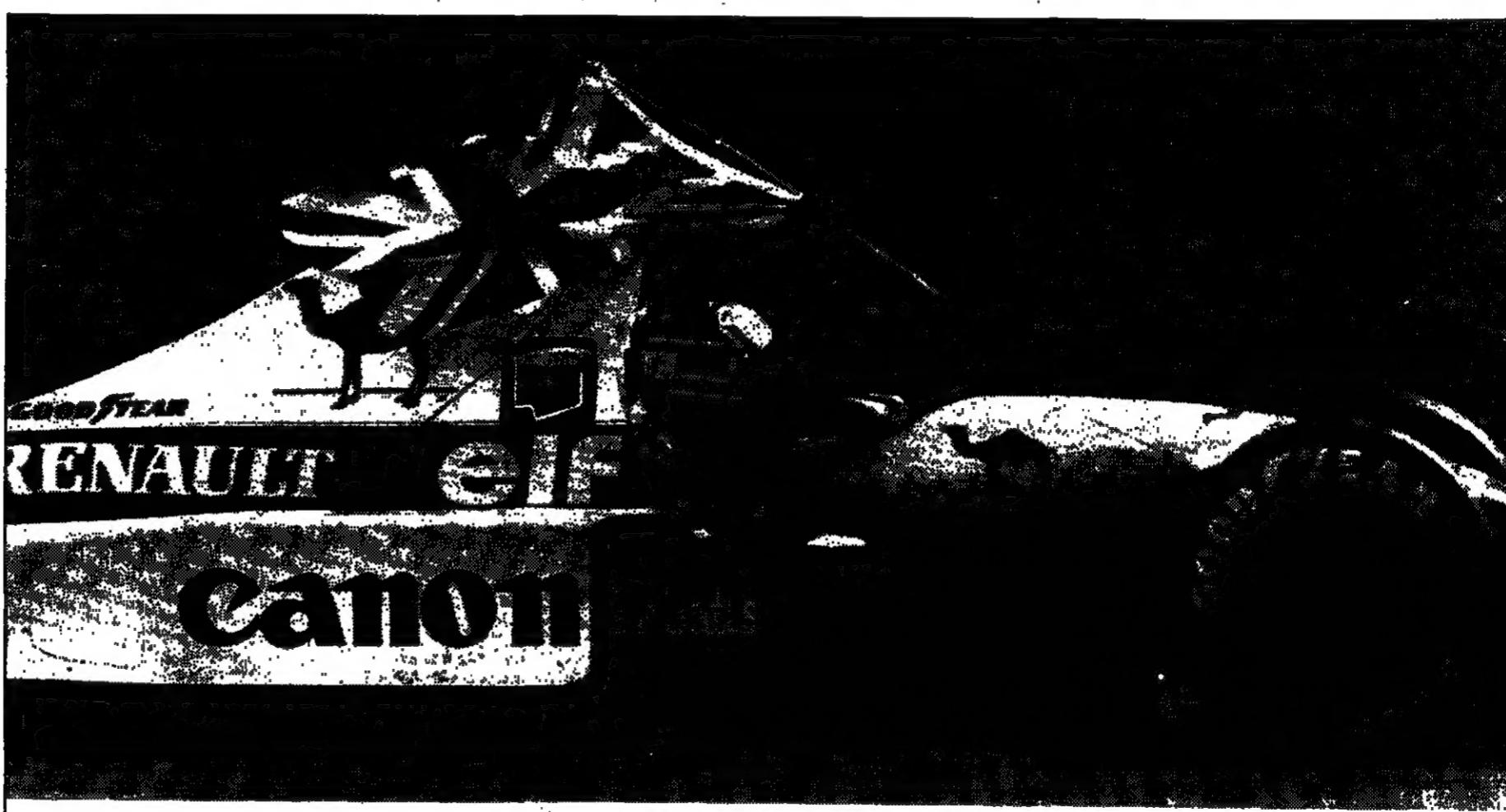
## Boat family saved by a lucky stroke

A COUPLE and child clung to the wreckage of their capsized dinghy in The Solent for three hours before they were spotted by a passing yacht and rescued early yesterday morning.

Mark Smith, 37, his wife Anna, 36, and their son Michael, 6, held on to a buoyancy bag — all that remained afloat of their 17ft *Wayfarer* — until crew on the passing vessel, *Walkabout Two*, saw them by chance.

A Yarmouth lifeboat crew then spent half an hour trying to locate *Walkabout Two*. Dave Kennett, the lifeboat's coxswain, said: "It was a fluke they were rescued. The little boy was slipping into a coma and would have almost certainly been a goner if it had not been for the yacht somehow finding them. It was a good job the yacht also had hot showers on board, because they were all suffering from hypothermia. They have the alert crew of *Walkabout Two* to thank for their lives."

The Smiths' boat capsized in darkness off Hurst Castle, Hampshire. The family, of Corfe Mullen, Dorset, were later flown to St Mary's Hospital on the Isle of Wight, to be treated for shock.



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## Looking for a student bank account?



# Prison staff may join bid to run private Strangeways

By RICHARD FORD

LEADERS of the Prison Officers' Association are poised to support proposals to compete with the private sector for the contract to run Strangeways jail in Manchester.

The move to join the prison service management in submitting an "in-house" bid to manage the jail comes as Home Office officials prepare a list of up to 20 other penal institutions that could be "market tested".

The association's national executive meets today under pressure from many staff at Strangeways to support a bid by the prison department to manage the jail after a £63 million refurbishment programme is completed next year. One association source said yesterday that the national executive would co-operate in joining an in-house bid, but the source said that the executive would need to be convinced that the decision would not cause job losses among prison staff.

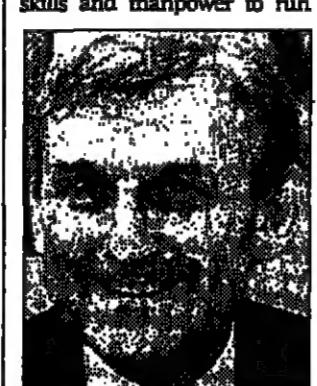
In an attempt to calm fears among the 24,000 members

that the inevitable result of market testing will be efficiency savings through job losses and the end of national pay rates, the executive is likely to insist on the bid meeting several criteria. These would probably include no cuts in wages for prison officers; staffing levels commensurate with security for inmates, prison officers and the public; and a prison regime operating the minimum standards to be provided at the private Wolds remand prison on Humber-side, which is due to open later this year.

Staff at the Wolds, run by Group 4 on a £5 million-a-year contract, will wear uniforms similar to hotel staff. The contract laid down a minimum entitlement of 12 hours out of cell for each prisoner each day, with up to two hours spent outdoors. Stiff financial penalties can be imposed upon Group 4 if these standards are not met.

When it was announced earlier this month that Strangeways, the scene of the worst riot in British penal history, would be the first established prison to be privatised, the government said it hoped the prison service would enter a bid. Peter Lloyd, the prisons minister, said the service had "huge reserves of skill, expertise and dedication" but these had not been put together as effectively as ministers had hoped. "If it gets its act together, it could certainly make a winning bid and I would be delighted if that happened."

The Home Office says that the intention of market testing is to link quality with value for money, and not necessarily the cheapest bid. Prison reformers believe that the encouragement being given to the prison service to submit their own tender is a tacit admission that it will take the private sector many years before it has the skills and manpower to run



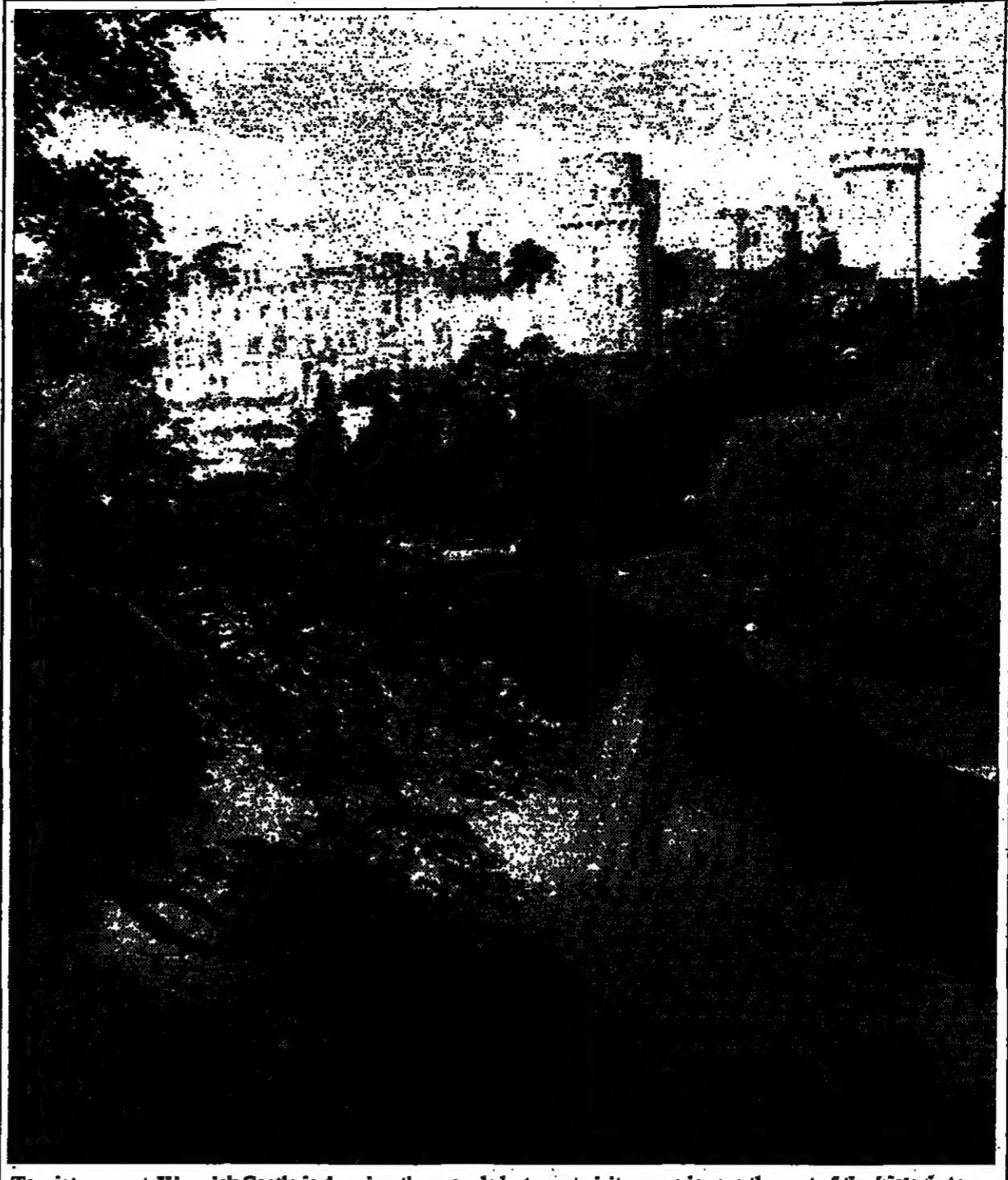
Peter Lloyd: would back bid from prison service

existing jails. Harry Fletcher, assistant general secretary of the National Association of Probation Officers, said: "It will prove extremely difficult to market-test the vast majority of prisons given the volatile nature of the inmates. Given the physical state of many British prisons it is unlikely there would be many private firms willing to take them on."

The prison service was not allowed to submit tenders to run the Wolds. In encouraging the prison service to produce an in-house bid for Strangeways, ministers hope to introduce more competition and variety into the running of prisons.

**Friday:** Health workers from the three unions that make up Unison will hold a day of protest against cuts in services. "Keep Our Scottish Battalions" campaign is launched in Edinburgh.

**Saturday:** Sealed Knot recreates 350th anniversary of King Charles I raising his standard at Nottingham Castle to start of the civil war. BBC Radio marks 70 years of broadcasting with a stage show and exhibition.



Tourist magnet: Warwick Castle is drawing the crowds but most visitors are ignore the rest of the historic town

## Castle corners the tourist market

As part of a continuing series on holiday places, Craig Seton toured Warwick, where a fortress is riding the recession

A RETIRED couple from Chicago scaled the steps to the top of the Norman mound in the grounds of Warwick Castle, captured the scene with a video camera and hurried down. They had to leave, not because of the steady rainfall, but to get to Blenheim Palace 35 miles away.

"It's a really wonderful castle, well worth the visit," they said and agreed it was unfortunate they could not spare an hour or two to see other parts of the county town visible just beyond the castle walls. The couple probably were typical of most of the 3,800 visitors to the castle on that August midweek day who arrived by coach or car and departed from Britain's most popular stately home without venturing into old Warwick described as one of the country's best preserved historic towns.

Some of Warwick's traders are concerned at the poor spin-off they get from a tourism honeypot on their doorstep. While 30 of the town's shops, two hotels and some restaurants have closed during the recession, the castle itself has proved remarkably resilient to the economic downturn.

In 1990 the castle attracted 668,000 visitors, the highest number since the Tussauds Group bought it from Lord Brooke in 1978 after 375 years of ownership by the Greville family. Last year the figure dropped by 5,000, largely due to the Gulf war, which kept many Americans at home. This year, however,

Americans are in evidence again and the castle's management say visitor numbers are increasing. More than half the castle's visitors are British; about 25 per cent are American.

The stately home, set in its own grounds on the banks of the Avon, has become one of the success stories of British "heritage" tourism. It is described by Tussauds as Britain's finest medieval castle. The building is mainly fourteenth-century, but its origins are based on its Norman motto, constructed in 1068.

Largely intact and furnished in period style, it has unspoilt views of the separately owned 650-acre castle park. Last week the environment secretary refused its private owner planning permission for a golf and hotel development on the land.

The castle's ability to attract visitors is backed by marketing techniques that Tussauds employs at its other visitor attractions, including Madame Tussauds' waxworks museum and the London Planetarium. Even on a day of steady rainfall, both of Warwick Castle's car parks were full and people queued to see the private apartments, where a display of waxwork models depicts a weekend party in 1898, when the principal guest was the

Prince of Wales. Other tourists crowded the ramparts, the dungeon and state rooms. The castle management interviews 9,000 visitors a year to get a profile of its customers. Most are aged between 25 and 44, with children, and come mainly from professional and middle-income groups.

Sarah Montgomery, marketing manager, said the recession meant there were fewer visitors from the South-East and more from the North, where promotions were targeted. "Attractions which offer consistent quality and value for money are going to be successful in the longer term," she said.

The castle's management is aware that some traders see

**Population:** 22,000. **Warwick Castle:** Open every day except Christmas. Adults admitted for £5.25; children (four to 16), £3.80; senior citizens, £4.25; family ticket (one adult, two children) £17.50. **Other attractions:** Lord Leycester hospital, St Mary's church and Beauchamp Chapel, the doll museum, St Nicholas park (riverside recreation area). **Nearby attractions:** Leamington Spa, Stratford-upon-Avon, Kenilworth Castle, the Cotswolds.

the castle as a self-contained tourist island in a town of great antiquity. It has created a gate in the castle's perimeter wall and erected signs to direct visitors to other parts of Warwick, where the Lord Leycester Hospital, built in 1251, and a doll museum are among the attractions.

The pressure for town businesses to enjoy the castle's tourism spoils has intensified as more local people travel to shop in neighbouring Leamington Spa, where there are more modern retail centres.

Jacqui Lubrano, who runs Charlotte's tearooms in Jury Street, said: "The castle helps Warwick, but not nearly enough of the visitors it gets are attracted into the town. The castle has its souvenir shops and restaurants and everything the visitor wants is there. We have had a quiet week and the summer season is nothing like it was two or three years ago."

Captain Dermot Rhodes, the master of the Lord Leycester hospital, which gets between 12,000 and 15,000 visitors a year, admitted that he was envious of the castle's visitor numbers. "The castle has been very good in trying to persuade people to come into the town, but we could take a lot more visitors. A lot of people have said they find the castle too tiring for them."

Linda King, who runs Pagan Lodge, a guest house in Castle Lane, was not complaining. Her Queen Anne property faces the castle walls.

"Three-quarters of our business is from the castle," she said.

## Bullion raid jury still out

The jury in the Brinks-Mat trial will today consider verdicts on two further people accused of laundering proceeds from the £14 million bullion robbery in 1983.

On Saturday, property developer Gordon Parry, 48, of Westerham, Kent, was convicted of ten charges of handling, but cleared of an eleventh, and former night-club owner Patrick Clark, 53, of Chingford, Essex, was convicted of conspiracy to handle Clark's son Stephen, 26, was acquitted of taking part in the plot to launder profits from the raid.

The jury has yet to give verdicts on tobacconist Jean Savage, 48, of West Kingsdown, and minicab firm owner Brian Perry, 53, of Biggin Hill, both in Kent. All the defendants had variously denied charges of handling and conspiracy to handle proceeds from Britain's biggest bullion robbery.

## Man killed as home explodes

A man was killed yesterday when a huge explosion ripped his terraced house apart, minutes after his neighbours left for a day trip with their four-year-old son. Forensic experts were sifting through the wreckage to try to discover the cause of the blast and subsequent fire in Aldershot, Hampshire. Firemen found empty petrol cans and gas cylinders in the back garden.

Neighbours said they believed John Meade, a civilian worker with the army catering corps at Aldershot, could have committed suicide because he was depressed over his recent marriage break-up. The explosion spread debris across a wide area and fragments smashed through the windows of the house opposite.

## Fire on train

Passengers were removed from a London to Bristol InterCity train after a fire started in the engine compartment. Smoke poured from the train as it pulled up to Swindon station. The 200 passengers and 50 people waiting to board were moved away as fire crews tackled the fire. No one was injured. British Rail has launched an enquiry.

## Potted plant

Estate agency staff were surprised to find their office pot plant was just — cannabis. Max Nelson, a partner at Charles Elgar in Wingham, near Canterbury, said a receptionist had found it in a rubbish skip and thought it would be attractive in the reception area, so had brought it in. They later looked it up in a botany book.

## Hangman dies

Britain's last official hangman, Harry Allen, died, aged 81, without remorse for the 100 people he executed. He always believed in capital punishment. In the last interview he gave at his home in Fleetwood, Lancashire, the father of two said: "I have always slept peacefully the night before and the night after a hanging."

## Bond winners

Winners in the weekly National Savings Premium Bonds draw are: £100,000, bond number 21SP 590638. Motherwell value of holding: £3,000; £50,000, 47Z 070776, Leeds; £1,500; £25,000, 25WL 810538, Stroud (9512).

## Yorkshire brewery puts real art on tap

By PAUL WILKINSON

JOHN Blakey takes a lot of stick when he tells people he is an artist in a brewery, but then he is the only painter in the country paid to capture on canvas what goes on there.

Theakston, one of the country's oldest traditional brewers, has employed Mr Blakey as artist-in-residence at its Masham works in North Yorkshire. "Every time I meet someone and tell them what I do, I can see the smile flash across their face," he said wryly. "I just roll my eyes up and change the subject."

Mr Blakey found that he had become a cliché when Theakston commissioned him to paint a portrait in oils of Clive Hollis, the brewery's head cooper and one of only a dozen beer-barrel makers left in the country.

"It's a tremendous opportunity for me as an artist," he said. "There are so many wonderful subjects to sketch — everywhere you look there is a still life or a working scene."

Theakston is one of the few brewers not to have switched from traditional oak casks to metal barrels, and it intends to continue the practice. Two years ago Peter Coates began a four-year apprenticeship to succeed Mr Hollis when he retires in 1994.



Artist's draught: John Blakey sketches Peter Coates, apprentice cooper

Mr Blakey's perks include a four-bedroom company house in the town centre with a garden big enough to support his other passion, beekeeping. His eight-month contract covers only the cooper's portrait, but he has already sketched many of the other workers and scenes around the 170-year-old brewery. He expects to draw on the material for years.

Colin Wood, Theakston's managing director, said he saw nothing incongruous in a brewery sponsoring an artist.

"For us it was a way of not only helping a local person but helping the world of art as well."

An initial watercolour of Mr Hollis is already on display at the brewery's visitor centre.

## Drinkers toast the 59p pint

DRINKERS in the North-East are revelling in a price war that has cut the price of a pint to levels last seen more than a decade ago (Paul Wilkinson writes). In some bars it is as low as 59p. Now, however, pubcrawlers say it cannot continue without some going bust.

The price war was started in May by Brian Boniface, 47, a former steel erector with no experience of the licensed trade. Using premises provided by a friend, he opened Hogan's in Darlington, and priced his beer at 80p a pint compared with an average £1.20 elsewhere.

"I worked on the supermarket principle by buying in bulk I could negotiate a discount from the brewer and then I worked on low profit margin, high turnover," Mr Boniface said.

Trade plummeted elsewhere. Even working men's clubs, famous for their cheap drink, suffered. Joe Harris, of the local Licensed Victuallers' Association, blamed the brewers. "They charge high prices for barrels and rents. Landlords are going out of business all the time."

## Road halt urged to protect countryside

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S £20 billion road-building programme is fostering unnecessary and unplanned development in the countryside, according to a report by the Council for the Protection of Rural England published today.

The report, *Concrete and Tyres: The Unforeseen Consequences of Major Roads*, follows the latest anti-road demonstration in Oxleas Wood, southeast London, where protesters are campaigning to prevent the proposed East London river crossing from cutting through an 8,000-year-old woodland.

Emulating a precedent set by Amazonian tree-tappers determined to save their forest from destruction, Oxleas Wood protesters staged a mass tree-hug in which the 850 trees earmarked for felling to make way for the crossing approach roads were embraced by a protestor assigned to be a protector.

After a decision last month by the European environment commissioner to abandon opposition to the proposed extension of the M3 through Twyford Down in Hampshire and the M11 link road in

Hackney, east London, the East London river crossing is the only case Brussels is willing to continue to finance.

The Oxleas Wood campaign, however, highlights the support from a small but growing minority of people for new restraints on road building, as highlighted in the council's report. Once opened to traffic, new roads quickly become magnets for commercial developments, the report said, which undermines attempts by local planning authorities to restrain countryside development.

In an effort to limit these development pressures, the report calls for an overhaul of the trunk road planning procedure so that the effects of new roads are taken into account before getting the go-ahead.

General development is not included in the assessment of motorways and trunk road schemes, which tend to focus on the time savings to road users, the report said. Such savings are welcomed in depressed regions because they help economic development. In developed areas, however, the effects of new roads is generally ignored.

President hopes Iraq and Iran can

Despite official Bush S to fo Saddam last co

Despite official denials, Republicans look for overseas victory to lift dismal campaign

## Bush seeks to force Saddam into last corner

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

THE Bush administration seems determined to provoke a confrontation with Iraq in the next few days as part of its effort to weaken President Saddam Hussein's potential as a disruptive force in the American presidential elections. In a clear change of pace, the administration is encouraging United Nations inspectors in Iraq to demand access to a defence-related ministry in Baghdad.

According to American diplomats at the UN, the inspectors will ask today or tomorrow for entry into the military industrialisation ministry, which figured in Iraq's development of weapons of mass destruction in the 1980s.

This latest plan, which was

likely to seek the UN Security Council's stamp of approval for renewed hostilities. If Baghdad does refuse access to the inspectors currently in Iraq, a security council meeting is likely to follow within 24 hours. Some UN sources last night suggested that punitive raids could be carried out before the weekend.

The Western allies are also continuing to press the Iraqis to cease their attacks on Shia Muslims in the south of the country. Yesterday there were reports of fierce fighting in the marshes north of Basra between Shia dissidents and Iraqi Republican Guard units. The rebels claimed to have killed over 100 Iraqi troops.

Senior administration figures angrily dismissed suggestions by American newspapers yesterday that President Bush is eager for a showdown with Iraq this week because of the boost it could give the Republican convention. "The suggestion we would shape Iraqi policies for political reasons is dead wrong," said Richard Cheney, the American defence secretary. However, Republican campaign managers in Houston were eager to push President Bush's resolve over Iraq as an example of his foreign policy strengths.

Arab diplomats in Cairo said American military strikes against Iraq could destabilise the Middle East and help Saddam. They said that American action could trigger an ousting of anti-Western feelings in the region and complicate the Middle East peace process.

Yesterday Hammed Yousif, the Iraqi information minister, said Iraq would fight to the last if attacked. He also refused to exclude the possibility that Baghdad might attack Kuwait again.

Most of the military hardware America needs for a strike on Baghdad is already in position in the Gulf region. About 140 American warplanes are based in Saudi Arabia and Turkey. US naval forces in the region include eight ships capable of firing Tomahawk cruise missiles. The American aircraft carrier, *Independence*, is carrying about 80 warplanes.

Anthony Howard, page 10  
Leading article, page 11



Conventional wisdom: Mary Matalin, political director of President Bush's campaign, speaking to the press in Houston before the start of the Republican Convention. Campaign managers pointed to Mr Bush's tough stand on Iraq as an example of his foreign policy strengths

## Napalm strikes give White House a weapon

IRAQI Mig 23 and Sukhoi aircraft bombed Shia villages in southern Iraq with napalm, "killing many civilians", according to reports from Iran yesterday on the eve of a visit to Baghdad by a senior United Nations envoy.

While there was no independent confirmation of the Iranian report, US officials said last week that President Saddam Hussein may be "within days" of launching a large offensive against Shia rebels and refugees hiding in the southern swamplands.

The officials told American newspapers the US would not stand idly by if this happened.

The Iranian news agency said the air strikes on Shia villages came after a failed amphibious attack on rebels in the Amara area in which more than 100 Iraqi soldiers were killed. The claims follow a damning human rights report by Max van der Stoel, the former Dutch foreign minister, who confirmed last week that fixed-wing aircraft were being used to bomb the Shias in violation of Gulf war ceasefire resolutions.

Jan Eliasson, the UN emergency relief co-ordinator who

arrives in Baghdad today, will try to persuade Iraq to allow UN guards and aid workers to resume work that stopped on 30 June. If Iraq denies Mr Eliasson access to the swamplands because an offensive is underway against the Shias, he will refer the matter to the UN Security Council which has been considering the creation of a safe haven for the Shias, similar to the one set up last year for the Kurds.

Baathist treatment of the Shias has become one of two flashpoints for a showdown with the West: The other is over weapons inspections.

The 12-member UN inspection team, which arrived in Iraq on 7 August, has con-

cluded its work in unusual secrecy, declining to say whether it has or will seek access to any government buildings which Baghdad has ruled off limits. The inspectors were due to leave Iraq tomorrow but its Russian leader, Nikita Smidovich, said yesterday they were now awaiting instructions from New York. Observers said the Iraqi leader will claim a victory over the UN if the inspectors leave without searching a ministry.

Iraqi opposition figures have urged Washington not to attack Baghdad unless such a strike is co-ordinated with an insurrection inside the country to topple Saddam, according to Saad Jabr, the leader of the

Free Iraq Council. "Otherwise, Saddam will emerge much stronger and more popular with the people. He'll be David against Goliath," said Mr Jabr, adding that there was no indication that an uprising was being planned.

Establishing a safe haven for the Shias would also mean overrunning mainly American fears that Iraq could be carved up into a mainly Kurdish north, Sunni centre and Shia south, the last which could fall

prey to Iranian influence. "My gut feeling is they won't create a safe haven now," Mr Jabr said. "But they may protect the marsh Arabs with air cover and shoot down a few planes to prove they mean business."

The estimated 10,000 Shia rebels hiding in the marshes since their failed rebellion last year are no match for Saddam's offensive, launched in April. The rebels, poorly equipped and with little coordination between guerrilla units, are also hampered by having to protect some 200,000 refugees who fled to the swamps with them.

Oil analysts say Saddam's push against the Shias underlines his desire to get his hands on oil-fields there. Iraqi engineers plan to drain the swamps, which would make drilling easier and also create acres of new farms as Saddam strives for self-sufficiency to combat UN sanctions.

US ELECTION

agreed at a meeting last Thursday between Mr Bush and Brent Scowcroft, the White House National Security Adviser, is part of the general allied effort to goad the Iraqi dictator into overreaching himself in his challenges of the UN resolutions that ended the Gulf war. The administration is determined to curb Saddam's defiance of the Western powers.

The *New York Times* claimed yesterday that an Iraqi decision to bar UN inspectors from entering the ministry will lead to air strikes against Baghdad in the coming days. However, Pentagon officials cautioned yesterday against expecting immediate reprisals. A 30-strong American air warfare battle staff was moved on Thursday from Shaw air force base in South Carolina to Riyadh, the Saudi Arabian capital.

Although America has long claimed that existing UN resolutions provide the authority for punitive action against Iraq, the administration is

Continued from page 1  
resumed tax cuts and one of them, Jack Kemp, the housing secretary, predicted Mr Bush would have "a dramatic announcement to make in his convention speech".

That speech, in which Mr Bush must finally present a disillusioned nation with a compelling case for re-electing him, is regarded as his last best chance to galvanise his dispirited and divided party and turn the electoral tide.

Mr Kemp said he was encouraged when James Baker, Mr Bush's new campaign chief, talked last Thursday about "a lid on government spending and lower tax rates". With America nearly \$4,000 billion (£2,094 billion) in debt, and this year's budget deficit approaching \$400 billion, Mr Baker's remarks caused a mini-panic on Wall Street, which believed deficit reduction was the administration's top priority.

The other key battleground is abortion. All last week pro- and anti-abortion protesters clashed outside Houston's



## President hopes tough stance on Iraq and tax cuts will win votes

Continued from page 1  
abortion clinics, leading to numerous arrests with more clashes expected this week. Pro-choice Republican women and moderates are still fighting the convention organisers for what would be a divisive floor debate that reassures the party's commitment to outlawing abortion.

Barbara Bush sought last week to placate the moderates by signalling they have a powerful friend in the White House, but Ann Stone, chairwoman of Republicans for Choice, claimed to have lined up four of the six state delegations required to force a debate, with others still possible.

A *Newsweek* poll yesterday put Mr Bush 17 points behind Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee. That represented a slight narrowing of the gap but with less than 80 days before the election it still leaves a mountain to climb. A *Houston Post* poll showed Mr Bush 17 points behind in Texas, his adopted home and the second most important state after California in the next four.

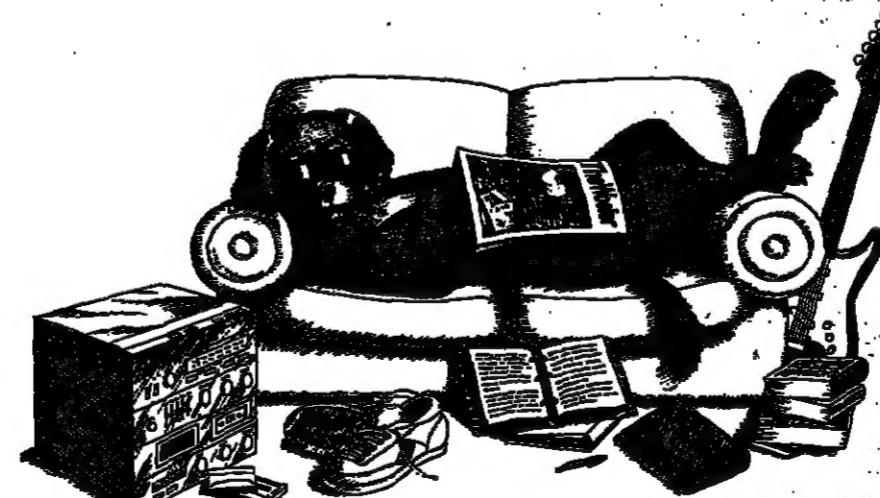
newspaper yesterday damned his first term as "lousy" and a "great disappointment".

Compounding Mr Bush's woes, Lyn Nofziger, President Reagan's former press secretary, claimed his erstwhile boss had considered Mr Bush a "wimp" and chose him as his 1980 running mate for lack of a better choice. Mr Reagan addresses the convention tonight.

A lengthy *New York Times* article portrayed Mr Bush as worn out, tired of Republican desertions, "frustrated, angry and confused" by all the criticism he is enduring, and annoyed that he had so often allowed advisers to overrule his natural instincts, principally when they persuaded him to accept the 1990 tax increases.

A *Washington Post* poll spelled out the extent of the task confronting Mr Bush in this critical week. Sixty one per cent said they were worse off than four years ago. Exactly the same number said they had little idea where Mr Bush hoped to lead the nation in the next four.

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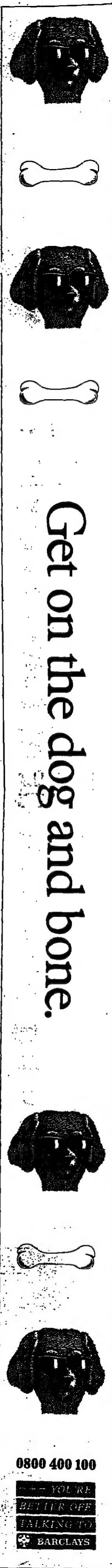
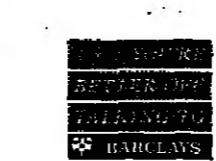
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# Hekmatyar ousted from coalition as UN staff quit Kabul



Hekmatyar: refuses to halt bombardment

MOST United Nations staff withdrew from Kabul amid renewed rocket fire yesterday after the Islamic coalition government in Afghanistan said it had expelled the dissident Mujahidin leader responsible for the bombardment. Only seven UN staff remained in the battered city after three carloads left along the road towards the northern town of Mazar-i-Sharif, from where they are expected to travel to Termez on the border with Uzbekistan.

President Rabbani told diplomats that he had expelled Gulbadin Hekmatyar, the hardline leader of Hezb-i-Islami, last week from the ruling Leadership Council, an uneasy alliance of seven Mujahidin leaders. Mr Rabbani said he had also dismissed Abdul Sabour

After a week of rocket attacks on the Afghan capital, the government has acted against the rebels' leader, writes Christopher Thomas from Peshawar

Fareed, the fundamentalist Hekmatyar nominee as prime minister, the diplomats said. Mr Fareed ended a visit to Iran on Saturday and was believed to be in Saudi Arabia or Turkey.

Ahmad Shah Masood, the defence minister, ordered his Hezb deputy, Abdul Hakim, to leave Kabul on Friday. Mujahidin sources said. Diplomats said they were waiting for guarantees of safety before leaving Kabul, where hundreds of people have been killed by rockets fired by the renegade Hezb-i-Islami.

anisation since last Monday. Last night Mr Hekmatyar pledged to continue his attacks on the capital until his demands are met.

Mr Fareed, the Pashtun prime minister, claimed his dismissal from the largely non-Pashtun government yesterday was a further reinforcement of the ethnic divide. He was nominated to the post by Mr Hekmatyar, who a week ago started raining mortars, rockets and artillery shells into Kabul. The factional war is now more or less official. International

aid organisations say that operating in Kabul is becoming impossible. Several are pulling out.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees may leave, and the International Committee of the Red Cross is holding high-level talks in Geneva to decide future operations.

Red Cross staff yesterday spent several hours in bunkers as rockets and shells pounded buildings round their headquarters. A convoy carrying Red Cross supplies reached the capital from the Pakistani border city of Peshawar on Friday night, after a hazardous 250-mile journey lasting more than two days, saving the hospital from running out of medicines. The convoy was halted by different Pashtuns, who have lost power in Kabul for the first time in

more than two centuries. They make up 40 per cent of the population.

Mr Hekmatyar plainly does not have the might to enter Kabul, despite his ability to smash it from a distance. He is directing his forces from headquarters at Charasay, seven miles south of the city, and the government could probably scatter him any time it wished. To do so, however, would dramatically widen the conflict.

Nawab Saleem, Mr Hekmatyar's spokesman, said in Peshawar that the regime that took over in Kabul four months ago, was controlled by members of the old communist government of Dr Najibullah, the ousted president. America was secretly supporting the new set-up in return for a promise not to

turn Afghanistan into a fundamentalist Islamic state, he said.

This seems to be a feeble justification for what is, in fact, a power battle initiated by Mr Hekmatyar, who is attempting to assemble a Pashtun alliance to wrest control of Kabul from Uzbeks and Tajiks. "The communists are still functioning in Afghanistan," Mr Saleem insisted. "Russian generals are still managing the war, only this time they are supported by America."

Mr Hekmatyar had three conditions for a ceasefire: all Uzbek military forces must leave the capital; all communists must be removed from the government; and elections must be called. (Additional reporting by Our Foreign Staff)

Kenya base for relief operation

## US speeds huge food airlift to Somalia

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

AMERICA last night unfolded an ambitious programme for an airlift to Somalia as the United Nations sent a second plane load of food into the drought-stricken nation's interior where millions are threatened with starvation.

A 33-member American military team is to arrive at Kenya's coastal town of Mombasa today on board a C-141 cargo plane to lay the groundwork for an American relief operation that aims to deliver 145,000 tons of food to the devastated nation.

The US intends to base its relief operation in the arid, remote northeast Kenyan town of Wajir. Food will arrive at Wajir by air, and be flown into towns in Somalia's interior on C-130 Hercules cargo planes. The first flight into Somalia is expected on August 24. The

UN geared up its operation at the weekend by sending its first plane load of high-protein biscuits to the starving in the town of Baidoa. In Mogadishu, even as rice, wheat and beans were being unloaded, three people were killed as rival militias squabbled over whose turn it was to guard and unload the shipments. The World Food Programme also sent a second C-130 carrying 17 tons of food to Baidoa yesterday. It aims to increase the number of flights to two a day later in the week and eventually will broaden the airlift to include other towns.

As relief efforts were being speeded, more than 1,000 Somali and Ethiopian refugees rounded up by Kenyan police in Nairobi on Saturday, spent the cold night in an open field without blankets or food, according to officials of

the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The refugees are being held under police guard in the east Nairobi suburb of Embakasi "in appalling conditions", said Panos Mountzis, the UN commissioner's public information office.

A refugee woman gave birth in the open on Saturday night and Kenyan police guarding the refugees refused to allow UN officials to take away the mother and child, saying only that senior security personnel could do so.

Mr Mountzis said the refugees were not given food or blankets and were only served a cup of tea yesterday morning. The commissioners urged Kenyan officials to allow the agency to give blankets to the refugees.

The round-up operation continued in the coastal town of Mombasa, where 151 Somalis have been picked up and taken back to the Utange camp, six miles north of the city. Police said the swoop in Nairobi was aimed at refugees accused of living in the Kenyan capital illegally after escaping from various camps around the country.

Kenyan refugee camps were overcrowded with an estimated 340,000 refugees, three-quarters of them from Somalia, and could not accommodate more refugees, Mr Mountzis said. Last week, President Moi accused some refugees of "ganging up" with local criminals after running away from camps.

An increase in bandit attacks in Kenya's northeastern province, which borders on Somalia, has been blamed on Somali refugees accused of involvement in crime and selling guns from their country to bandits.

There has been little food available in Somalia's markets since four months of vicious fighting erupted in Mogadishu in November, closing the ports and halting imports. Aid experts have said that, once food is readily available on the market, the economy will revive, prices will fall, tensions will ease and the random fighting, looting and banditry that is hampering Western relief efforts and the killing of people will lessen.

Aid workers estimate that 50 per cent of the food reaching Mogadishu is being looted by bandits. The UN has authorised five hundred troops, which are expected to arrive in the capital in the next few weeks to guard food shipments and monitor their distribution.

## Drought area needs more help

FROM REUTER  
IN WINDHOEK

EIGHTEEN million people in southern Africa need a further two million tonnes of food aid to survive the region's worst drought this century. Charles Hove, chief economist of the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference, said yesterday.

Figures presented to a conference of SADCC ministers here showed that the region had provided about half its food needs this year. An SADCC task force was set up in April to distribute drought aid to 18 million people in immediate need. Donors promised food worth \$600 million (£315 million) at a pledging conference in Geneva in June to meet an assessed need in the region of seven million tonnes.

Percy Mangaels, the SADCC transport co-ordinator, said member states — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — had transported 45 per cent of relief supplies themselves. The remainder was shipped through ports in South Africa.

Mr Hove said the SADCC, due to transform itself at a summit today into the Southern African Development Community (SADC), was drawing up plans to ensure the region was not again caught without strategic reserves of staple foods.

## Sudanese orphans join rebels

FROM REUTER  
IN NAIROBI

UP TO 3,000 Sudanese teenage orphans who have disappeared from refugee camps in northern Kenya have probably linked up with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army, United Nations relief workers said last night.

Kenyan officials said they suspected that the rebels had been in contact with the boys while they were in Kenya, but it was not known whether force had been used to make them return. The orphans were among more than 20,000 Sudanese, most of them homeless children, who crossed into Kenya in June to escape the war in southern Sudan and were put in a refugee camp at Lokichokio.

Kenyan and UN officials joined in an operation last week to move the refugees to a new site at Kakuma, 56 miles south of Lokichokio. They then discovered that up to 3,000 boys had vanished. They are believed to have crossed the border again.

Sudanese government troops have recaptured a number of key centres previously held by the rebels. But Juba, the capital of the southern Sudan, is surrounded by rebel forces, who have been shelling the town.

Aid workers estimate that 50 per cent of the food reaching Mogadishu is being looted by bandits. The UN has authorised five hundred troops, which are expected to arrive in the capital in the next few weeks to guard food shipments and monitor their distribution.



Staying alive: a mother and child waiting to receive medical attention outside a Mogadishu clinic at the weekend as the West stepped up relief efforts

## Russian giants bring bartering thaw to Japan's chilly north

Old enemies find friendship in a brisk trade in crabs and second-hand cars, Joanna Pitman writes from Wakkanai

after all, blueberry chewing gum.

Yesterday three boats had completed the 38-mile crossing overnight from Sakhalin and a crew of strapping Schwarzenegger-lookalikes were strolling up and down the main shopping street, sending some of Wakkanai's women into fits of giggles and provoking screams of young children unused to blond giants unused to bears.

Each morning two or three Russian fishing vessels dock in the small port at Wakkanai and unload crates of live crabs. The fishermen use the crabs, some of them 4ft in diameter, to buy used cars, tyres, electrical appliances, underwear and, most sought

little Japanese, his grinning mate asked a bushy shop assistant whether she stocked scented stockings. News of Japan's recent invention, that allows tiny capsules of scented oil to be woven into stocking nylon so that when the wearer moves they release their scent, has spread even to the Sea of Okhotsk.

Yukiko, the shop assistant, was well prepared. A Japanese-Russian dictionary at hand, she explained that scented stockings have yet to make their debut in Wakkanai, but would he perhaps like to try on a pair of Donald Duck socks? Sergei

to 50,000 yen (£80-£200) in Wakkanai and, according to Sergei, can fetch 200,000 yen on Sakhalin.

Another crew member arrived on the boat on a gleaming bicycle which he had picked up on a rubbish dump, and on a pole slung across his shoulders he carried six car tyres. He directed the loading of three refrigerators and a couple of washing machines.

A nervous-looking Japanese businessman standing on the shore explained that he paid 15,000 yen for a one-way passage to Sakhalin. "It's my first time, but I hope to make some deals to start importing seafood to Japan," said Junji Takano, eyeing the vessel's oil-splattered deck and then his spruce, navy-blue suit.

"I've brought a bottle of shochu, our Japanese equivalent of vodka, to help things

along on board. I've practised drinking vodka and singing songs with some Russian friends at a bar in Wakkanai," he said. "They are very friendly and I am really not nervous, although some of these sailors are very

strict. Another crew member appears to be setting the pace in Wakkanai for good Russo-Japanese relations. Twice a week, Mr Takano attends Russian lessons in the town hall, and his wife plans to join the Wakkanai housewives' volleyball team when it plays in Sakhalin next month.

"We feel very cosy with our neighbours to the north," he said. "You would never have thought that only a few years ago they were still our enemy. I think they like us because we have a very special word in Japanese for them. We call them 'Russkies'."

Taipei: A Taiwanese foreign ministry white paper has set rejoicing the UN, from which it was removed in 1971 when China joined, as a long-term goal. Taiwan wants to break the isolation caused by its rivalry with Peking. (Reuter)

## Taiwan's goal

Taipei: A Taiwanese foreign ministry white paper has set rejoicing the UN, from which it was removed in 1971 when China joined, as a long-term goal. Taiwan wants to break the isolation caused by its rivalry with Peking. (Reuter)

## Peace bonus

San Salvador: President Cristiani supervised the demobilisation of the first of five elite Salvadorean battalions as US and UN officials looked on. The move followed peace accords signed in January after 12 years of civil war. (Reuter)

**Peak cleaning**

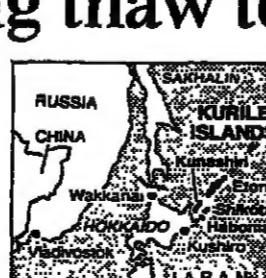
Kathmandu: Climbers littering Mt Everest will soon have to pay for their rubbish to be cleared. Nepal's tourism ministry said each mountaineering team will have to deposit a £2,000 refundable cleanliness fee from next month. (Reuter)

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE

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and his friend chortled loudly and wandered off, as Yukiko confided to her colleague that she thought she might have confused the word for "socks" with the word for "happy". Back at their boat, six used cars had been loaded, two of them lashed precariously on top of each other at the stern. The cars, dumped by locals in search of flashy new models, can be bought for 20,000 yen

# UN likely to find clean-up has hidden camp abuses

By ROGER BOYES, EAST EUROPE CORRESPONDENT

TADEUSZ Mazowiecki, the Polish politician and special rapporteur of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, will this week try to piece together the truth about alleged atrocities in the former Yugoslavia. He will want to know if Serbia is applying systematic terror to civilian and military prisoners and if Croatia is pursuing a similar policy. He will also want to find out how many people are being held in the camps, and how many have "disappeared". His mission will be formally ratified by the UN Economic and Social Council today and his report is to be presented to the London peace conference beginning on August 26.

The UN Human Rights Commission has avoided singling out Serbia for blame; if Mr Mazowiecki produces a clear account of Serbian abuses, that will derail any attempt to recognise a "greater Serbia". Also, the evidence he gathers could provide the basis for a war crimes trial.

Small wonder that the Serbs are ready to reject his report as biased because he is a Catholic activist. They believe he will be prejudiced in favour of the Catholic Croats. A Belgrade representative in Geneva said: "Our impression is that the report of the special rapporteur has already been drafted to justify the allegations in the resolution."

But those close to Mr Mazowiecki emphasise that he will also be looking into alleged Croatian abuses and is taking seriously reports of ill-treatment from Croats and other Croat-held Bosnian areas.

The real danger, however, is that both Serbs and Croats will clean up their camps

**Muslims freed at last still cannot go home.**  
Tim Judah writes from Trnopolje

PUSHING bicycles, clutching their wives and carrying grubby plastic bags, columns of Muslim former prisoners trudged their way up country lanes away from the once feared Trnopolje detention camp. The barbed wire has come down, the fencing has been rolled up and Trnopolje's days are numbered. But its inmates are paying dearly for their freedom.

Everyone now leaving the camp has signed a document declaring that they will "voluntarily" leave Serb-controlled northern Bosnia. In response to world outrage over the revelation of detention centres run by all sides in Bosnia, the Serb leaders in the north of the republic are conducting a rapid clean-up of their camps.

Prisoners not deemed a potential threat are being released in exchange for signing what amounts to their own "ethnic cleansing" form. Others — potential fighters, genuine prisoners of war or those who can be exchanged for Serb prisoners and hostages held by Muslims and Croats — are being gathered into internationally acceptable camps. Camps such as the infamous Omarska (one mile) are being run down or maintained only as interrogation centres.

The scenes over the weekend at Trnopolje were of delirious joy, after squalor



Family reunion: a former prisoner of war hugs his wife and son after being released by the Serbs last week

and complete desperation. Pink-faced with happiness, Emrma, 24, clung to her husband, Jasmin. "I haven't seen him for three months," she said. Unfolding the documents in which he had committed himself to leaving his homeland, Jasmin said: "We'd rather stay, but ... Of 3,000 Muslim internees in the camp less than a week

ago, 1,000 have been released over the last few days. "I want to get out of the camp," said Teofik, who had been in Trnopolje for more than three months, "but I

don't want to leave my home. Three days ago they started saying we could sign these forms and we would be free. It's the only way to leave."

A group of Muslim men

from the devastated and empty area of Kozarac said they had not yet signed the forms because they had nowhere to go. All denied Serb claims that they had been on Bosnian army reserve lists and shrugged when asked if they would like to fight the Serbs. "Yeah, it would be 'click' if we talked about that, wouldn't it?" said one man using his hand to imitate a pistol pointed at his head.

Outside men queued with buckets for their rations while others cooked on campfires or on stoves set up in the filthy tent city into which Trnopolje's prisoners have overflowed.

It is a different story at Omarska, which barely a week ago may have held 3,000 prisoners in the most brutal and sometimes murderous conditions. Omarska now has a mere 174 internees, most of whom seem only to have arrived in the last two weeks. They had not been given the option of freedom in exchange for pledging to leave their homes.

A Serb policeman said that Omarska was now an interrogation centre. To a barked order, a line of prisoners trotted into the positively glistening canteen. Prisoners who have been released say that food was scarce in Omarska before the clean-up operation and that executions were common. Prisoners in Trnopolje also said that conditions had improved significantly over the last few days, ever since foreigners had been given access.

"We're only here because we're Muslims," lamented one man. "It's not my fault, I didn't ask to be a Muslim."

Letters, page 11

## Hogg turns the pressure on Belgrade

DOUGLAS Hogg, a Foreign Office minister of state, said yesterday that it was important that the August 26 peace conference in London on the conflict in the former Yugoslavia should expose all participants to international pressure.

The Serbs, he said, would be told that they would remain international pariahs until their ethnic cleansing policies had been reversed and would be warned that they would not be allowed to retain land they had grabbed in the conflict. The difficulty for the British and European Community authorities is whether the Serbs, who have been winning a number of their military objectives, will budge to turn up for the lecture, so rendering the conference a flop.

With Britain now holding the EC presidency, the meeting, which is designed to build on and take forward Lord Carrington's EC peace mission to the former Yugoslavia, will be chaired by John Major and by Boutros Boutros Ghali, the United Nations secretary-general.

The key question is how many of the leaders of the six former Yugoslav republics will attend the London conference. None had replied by last night, although formal invitations only went out via Lord Carrington in Brussels on Friday. Slobodan Milosevic, the Serb president, refused to attend the Brussels negotiations and Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian leader, stayed away from the final session. He has been refusing to meet Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, on the basis that he is a war criminal. Mr Milosevic is said to be undecided whether to come to London or to leave the meeting to Milan Panic, the prime minister of the rump Yugoslavia which Britain does not recognise.

Britain will press on with the talks, whoever proves willing to attend, partly because

the EC, constantly chivied by the Americans for not doing enough, has to be seen to be doing something, and partly because ministers believe that there will have to be talks before there is any hope of a ceasefire. Most EC countries remain unwilling to send in any peacekeeping troops until the combatants show more readiness to talk.

The agenda for the London conference will include how best to safeguard human rights in the war zones and to protect convoys and ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid. Participants will also focus on how to take the peace process forward and on what needs to be done to tighten UN sanctions, designed to persuade the Serbs to reverse their ethnic policies and give up their "war gains".

A Foreign Office source said last night that "the important thing" was to persuade all those in the former Yugoslavia that they have an interest in talking to each other.

Major acts, page 1

## Georgian troops and rebels turn health resort into battleground

FROM OLEG SHCHEDROV IN SUKHUMI

RESIDENTS of the resort of Sukhumi fled by sea yesterday to escape fighting between Georgians and rebel Abkhazians, in which at least 20 people have been killed.

Georgian and Abkhazian leaders pulled their rival forces from the centre of town but sporadic gunfire rang out despite a ceasefire agreed on Saturday. Tass reported that a Russian paramilitary regiment had arrived to evacuate 1,700 holidaymakers from defence ministry sanatoriums in the Abkhazian capital. Three days of fighting have made Sukhumi, a health resort whose

beaches are shaded by palm trees, into a battleground.

The threatened slide towards civil war has confronted Eduard Shevardnadze, the Georgian leader, with his biggest problem since taking power in the former Soviet republic in March. Georgia, a businessman, one of many local people waiting to be picked up by fishing boats and taken to safety, said: "This will be another Afghanistan. The trouble will go on for years."

Guram, 35, said: "I am Abkhazian myself, but my wife is Georgian. I don't know which side to take."

Georgian and Abkhazian officials yesterday renewed talks on restoring order to the city as their forces withdrew to create a buffer zone. But isolated bursts of machinegun fire rang out across the city, where Georgian patrols were stopping local cars in an apparent search for arms. In one incident, I saw a patrol pursue a car, shoot out its tyres and kill the driver with a shot from 20 yards.

While Abkhazia's leaders tried to compromise, some nationalists appeared bent on defiance. "We must play for time and wait until support comes from north Caucasian forces and Russian Cossacks," said Alexander Achba, an ethnic Abkhazian member of the local parliament. He appeared to be referring to the forces of southern Russia's breakaway Chechen region, whose leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, has condemned Georgian "aggression" and put his own troops on alert. Mr Dudayev supports Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the ousted Georgian president and foe of Mr Shevardnadze. (Reuters)

He appeared to be referring to the forces of southern Russia's breakaway Chechen region, whose leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, has condemned Georgian "aggression" and put his own troops on alert.

Reports from provincial cities said angry passengers besieged air traffic control towers to force the controllers back to work. Several airport managers apparently declined to hold back the crowds who found their way to the control rooms and harangued and even beat the controllers until they agreed to end their strike.

## Angry passengers end Russian airport strikes

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PASSENGER fury and a tough line from government negotiators brought an early end to Russia's first national air traffic controllers' strike yesterday.

The controllers, who were demanding pay rises, had gone on strike at 10am on Saturday after two rounds of unsuccessful talks with Aleksandr Ruskoi, the vice-president.

Reports from provincial cities said angry passengers besieged air traffic control towers to force the controllers back to work. Several airport managers apparently declined to hold back the crowds who found their way to the control rooms and harangued and even beat the controllers until they agreed to end their strike.

## China lifts ban on Oscar-listed films

China has lifted a ban on showing two films by the controversial director Zhang Yimou that have impressed viewers and critics around the world, the Peking Review said. Audiences in the northern port city of Tianjin can now see Zhang's *Judou*, nominated for an Oscar last year.

The magazine said that showings of *Judou* and *Raise the Red Lantern*, an Oscar nominee this year, would begin nationwide in September as a sign of reforms and liberalisation in the arts. Zhang's films, though widely available on video for China's elite, were originally banned from mass distribution because they offended the censors.

Erika Wilden, 44, the eldest daughter of the former East German leader Erich Honecker, with whom he had little contact, will take him in if he is released from prison for health reasons, the Hamburg-based *Bild am Sonntag* reported.

About 10,000 people held a candlelit graveside vigil at Elvis Presley's Memphis home, Graceland, to commemorate the 15th anniversary of his death.

Alana Steens, the journalism professor who was held hostage in Beirut for nearly five years, has taken a new teaching job at Casper College in Wyoming.

Greenland has launched an official Santa Claus Post Office, inaugurated by the Danish prime minister, Poul Schluter.

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£10,000-£24,999	Monthly	7.25**	5.44
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£100 or more	Annually	1.90	1.42
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New Accounts no longer available	Half Yearly	9.38	7.03

New Accounts no longer available	Quarterly	9.27	6.95
New Accounts no longer available	Annually	10.40% TAX-FREE	

New Accounts available	Half Yearly	2.20	1.65
New Accounts available	Annually	8.54	6.40

New Accounts available	Annually	8.29	6.22
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## If Tony Benn had won

Peter Riddell traces the turning points of politics to their source

**J**ames Thurber once wrote a delightful American civil war fantasy, "What if Grant had been drinking at Appomattox". What if? Speculation is a perennial parlour game, inspiring a recent Radio 4 series, and Thurber's story was itself a *New Yorker* lampoon on a ponderously titled collection in 1931 called *If It Had Happened Otherwise*. This included contributions from Winston Churchill, Harold Nicolson, G.K. Chesterton, and Hilaire Belloc. The Thurber fantasy, however, inspired Nelson Plosby, an American political scientist of an original and Anglophilic character, to edit an exploration in "might have been" land.

The Plosby book, *What If...?* (produced in America in 1982 by the Lewis Publishing Company), ranged from "What if Napoleon had not sold Louisiana?" via "What if Karl Marx had drowned in a cross-Channel ferry accident?" to "What if Robert Kennedy had not been assassinated?" The only strictly British contribution came from the late Philip Williams on "What if Hugh Gaitskell had become prime minister?" Williams was an admirer, as well as the biographer, of Gaitskell and concluded that a Gaitskell-led Labour government would have overcome most of the difficulties — devaluation, incomes policy, Rhodesia, withdrawal from east of Suez and reform of the House of Lords — that so bedevilled the Wilson government in the late 1960s. But the Williams view is too rosy-dinted, since any Labour government would have been buffeted by the unions and markets.

The snag with such speculations is that too much turns on one man or event. None the less, as David Butler argues in his *British General Elections since 1945* (Blackwell, 1989), "In at least two post-war elections the outcome was, almost certainly, determined by events during the three weeks of the campaign and in at least four others there was a movement of votes that transformed the margin of victory."

So how might the history of the past 20 years have turned out if different decisions had been taken at key moments? The first fork in the road was in 1974 when Edward Heath rejected advice and delayed calling the election by a month, then narrowly lost it. Lord Prior wrote in his *A Balance of Power* that, "To this day I am convinced that the three weeks' delay in calling the election was crucial". Lord Carrington is less certain, but admits in his *Reflections on Things Past* that, "At the time I thought we were hanging on for too long, and I said so". An earlier election might have produced an overall Tory majority, which, in turn, might have forced a resolution of the issue of union power. Labour would have had to reform itself earlier. The Heathite ascent-

**The first fork in the road was in 1974 when Edward Heath rejected advice and delayed the election by a month'**

of efforts to tackle the power of the unions, for tighter monetary control and curbs on public spending had already started in 1975-76.

More decisive may have been two-party elections. If Tony Benn had won half a per cent more votes in the deputy leadership contest in September 1981, and defeated Denis Healey then Labour might have disintegrated. Many more MPs might have joined the SDP, and others would have left politics. The SDP might then have been on course to replace Labour. The mould of British politics might then really have been broken. As it was, that vote marked the low point, though Labour's recovery did not really start until after its defeat in 1983.

Similarly, in November 1990, if Margaret Thatcher and her campaign team had been more active, she might have won the support of the four more Tory MPs needed for outright victory on the first ballot. She would have remained prime minister, though badly wounded. The Tories' shifts on the poll tax, on Europe and on public spending would not have occurred. A Thatcher-led government might not have won an overall majority in a general election. So the biggest "what if?" concerns those handful of Tory MPs. If they had voted differently, Neil Kinnock might now be prime minister.

**...and moreover**

### MATTHEW PARRIS

**T**he atmosphere is subdued, here at the Yugoslav pavilion in Expo '92. In the intense Seville heat argument is best avoided, but the poster at the entrance advertising a visit today by a group of "refugee children" from Bosnia reads oddly. Some mistake surely? Haven't they just escaped from Yugoslavia? Won't it prove difficult to coax them in? The hapless Yugoslav staff, marooned and left to run things, look exhausted and strained. Apparently they've been told their exhibition can stay so long as they keep a low profile. The restaurant serving Yugoslav cuisine is not doing much business. There are no queues at the pavilion door.

Queues are the virility symbol at Expo. The longer your queue the more of a hit your national exhibit is shown to be. Nations vie with each other for the production of effects ever more rare and strange. For Monaco you queue for four hours to see (apparently) some kind of underwater dramatic performance in a vast tank. The Spanish pavilion has a simulated rocky sea-cliff, with cascades, real seaweed, wave sound effects and a robotic penguin that shuffles backwards and forwards on a rock, its eyes flashing. And that's just outside the pavilion while you queue. Within are kiwi fruit cocktails.

Kuwait shows you photographs of birds dying in oil slicks

In Jerusalem, radio listeners can wake to "The Voice of Music", an all-day Israeli radio station devoted to substantial works of classical music. From Italy to Mexico, and in numerous American cities, other such stations offer comparable fare. All have been modelled on Britain's Radio 3.

If the BBC's trail-blazer continues along the new path it has been treading, its foreign imitators may soon provide the only reliable evidence that British radio once led the world in provision of serious music.

Dancy in the Tory party would have been confirmed, with Margaret Thatcher a largely forgotten mid-ranking member of the cabinet.

A second turning point was in September 1978, when James Callaghan decided against holding an election when Labour was in with at least a chance in the polls.

Denis Healey recalls in his *The Time of My Life* a conversation he held with Lord Callaghan then:

"What weighed most heavily with Jim was the general view of our organisers that we could not expect more than another hung parliament if we held the election in the autumn. He was sick to death of the continued compromises required for our survival as a minority government. I think he would rather have lost than be condemned to a repetition of the previous three years."

In the event, hanging over what became the winter of discontent led to a decisive loss for the Conservatives.

Another hung parliament might merely have postponed the reckoning by a few months or a year for Labour. Nevertheless, a failure to win outright could have led to a Tory coup against the Thatcher leadership. But, as with the timing of the election in February 1974, the main impact may mainly have been on the morale of what dead trouble the party and its candidate are in.

Not since Harry Truman in 1948 has an incumbent president arrived at his party convention looking quite so bedraggled. The point about Truman, though, is that he did win in the end. He may well not be the GOP's first choice as a role model, but the Republicans, this year anyway, cannot afford to be too fastidious about exploiting the one example of a president who performed the miracle of bringing his party back from the dead.

In the vivid phrase of the time, when Truman arrived at Philadelphia in July 1948 — conventions were held earlier in those days — he was universally seen as "a gone goose". The first sign that he was turning the tables on his critics came in his convention speech accepting nomination. It was then that he hurried down the gauntlet in front of what he later called "The do-nothing 80th Congress", announcing that he would be summing it back to Washington for an emergency session to pass all the bills it had so far blocked.

If it was a transparent political manoeuvre, it was also a brilliant electoral stroke. In one move, Truman had foisted responsibility for all the country's woes not on his own reign in the White House but on the obscurantist rule of the legislative nabobs on Capitol Hill (in that sense, losing the 1946

birth to a donnish joke. An Oxford professor, on receiving a letter about his recondite speciality for a fee of three guineas, promptly wrote back asking to whom he should make out his cheque.

Radio 3 is itself a mutation from the old Third Programme, which developed from the cultural appetite created among a sizeable minority during the second world war. The Third Programme not only offered full-length musical works, its structured but flexible scheduling could accommodate several uninterrupted hours of Shaw's *Man and Superman*, as well as humorous series of memorably high quality and talks by distinguished authorities.

Among academics the prestige of broadcasting was so great as to give

birth to a donnish joke. An Oxford professor, on receiving a letter about his recondite speciality for a fee of three guineas, promptly wrote back asking to whom he should make out his cheque.

Radio 3, as it developed predominantly into a music programme, continued to aim at elevated standards. Now it is plumping down-market. Each weekday the station opens with a two-hour miscellany, *On Air*. News presentation, of an incompetence to which the humdrum local radio station would not descend, is interspersed with comment of surpassing banality. A Prom world premiere, we were told this week, "promises to be a unique occasion". What else could a world premiere be?

In the evenings a counterpart, *In Tune*, offers musical excerpts linked by more aimless verbiage. "How many k's are there in Jack-knife?" an

announcer asked last Tuesday, for no discernible reason. Interviewing the estimable conductor Sir Edward Downes, this same announcer began with the summons, "Ted, are you there?" Can anyone imagine the old Third Programme being addressed to Sir Adrian Boult in like manner?

It may be argued that, even though such chatter can be irksome, it is the music that really matters. Is it the music, however, that is the real problem. With drooping gossip, aimless interviews, uninformative headlines, news "from the travel front" and sundry other nonsense, the music has to be snipped into brief segments, short overtures, odd movements extracted from longer works.

Brian Kay's *Sunday Morning* last week provided 14 items, only one lasting longer than 10 minutes. Almost 40 per cent of Radio 3's output now consists not of structured material but of patched-together sequences, a counterpart to *Your Hundred Best Tunes*. There is a great deal to be said for *Your Hundred Best Tunes*, which gives much pleasure in its proper place on Radio 2. Radio 3, however, is supposed to be about something else: about excellence and about education.

I should have thought that Radio 3's new controller would know all about excellence. A music critic of

high repute, Nicholas Kenyon was responsible last summer for constructing a Mozart bicentenary season on the South Bank that was one of my life's most memorable musical experiences. It is lamentable that, whether driven to compete on its own terms with the forthcoming commercial Classic FM, or simply anxious to make his own personal mark with what a BBC spokeswoman last week called "the new, lively Radio 3", Mr Kenyon is allowing much of one of Britain's most precious cultural assets to degenerate into junk radio.

The point about Radio 3 is that it is not necessarily meant to be easy. It should, of course, seek to please its listeners some of the time, at any rate; it should also aim to stretch them. Radio 3 ought not simply to immerse audiences in a warm bath of familiarity. It should enable them to experience and, with luck, perhaps to love, works they would not otherwise hear. Without Radio 3 I would never, for example, have learnt to cherish first the superb Grand Septet and then many other works by Franz Berwald.

I y' much hope that Nicholas Kenyon will soon return Radio 3 to the high standards of which he is demonstrably capable. Until I am sure that he has, I intend to stop exposing myself to the infuriating triviality of its morning and evening sequences. Instead, I shall lug out my cassette-player and console myself by listening on tape to works which I first heard on Radio 3 as it once was.

Gerald Kaufman explains why he is no longer among the audience of Radio 3

## A musical turn-off

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debate with Geraldine Ferraro in the 1984 campaign that he was "looking forward to kicking a little ass tonight"? Only a true nerd, in political terms, could possibly have produced a phrase like that.

Of course, eight years on, Bush does have all the weight of the presidency and the apparatus of the federal government behind him. It is bound to make some difference, not least because his opponent, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, hardly rates as a political heavyweight. Here, though, the promised three television debates of the campaign are almost bound to be bad news for Mr Bush. For one thing, they immediately put Mr Clinton on an equal footing with him, and, for another, an incumbent always has far more to lose from such encounters than a challenger. Poor Jimmy Carter discovered that in 1980.

**I**t is natural enough that the Republicans this week should have chosen to fix their minds on the Truman precedent of 44 years ago. Yet the Carter analogy, although it can bring respite for their comfort, is not only much closer in time but far more apt in comparison. In 1980, as in 1992, the United States found itself with a leader who had failed to measure up to the demands of what in happier times was known as "the imperial presidency".

Under Bush, as under Carter, the White House, far from being a "bully pulpit" of constance and hope, has become the echoing anvil for the nation's discontent. That is a grim position from which to have to fight back and one that yields a chance perhaps only to a natural-born politician with exceptional gifts of energy, stamina and resilience.

Whatever may be true of James Baker — a contrasting case of a true politician masquerading as a bureaucrat — few can detect those qualities in the president himself. Maybe that explains why even the elaborate model elephants on display all over the town have a slightly woebegone look. For the moment, their very presence inconveniently conjures up a vision of bleached bones and broken tusks.

• **Glasnost works both ways.** Professor John Clynn of the Canterbury Business School, who has been running a six-week business course for former Russian military officers, was surprised to hear one of them praising the beauty of the Cornish coastline. Clynn was of the understanding that none of them had visited Britain before. The Russian admitted this was the case and muttered "periscope". He had been captain of a Soviet nuclear submarine and had spent many peaceful hours spying off the English coast.

### Watch the birdie

**C**OMPETITORS in the US PGA championship may be interested to know that the *Survival Special* team at ITV have finally cracked one of life's great mysteries — where do missing golf balls get to?

Tomorrow's programme "Birdies on the Green" reveals many of the balls are taken by birds. Magpies and crows are the main culprits but



even oyster catchers have adopted golf balls, mistaking them for eggs. Star of the show is likely to be the magpie at the Robin course in Monmouth, which delights in picking up balls from the green and offending the kitchens nearby and offending the

organisers of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe, who can always be relied upon to produce a good-going political row, have excelled themselves this year. The 1992 Fringe has barely started, but dissent has already broken out over next year's Scottish cultural jamboree. Directors of the Fringe are divided over who should replace the present chairman, Dr Jonathan Miller, next year.

Hot favourite for the job is Kirsty Wark, the Scottish television presenter who has hosted *The Late Show*. Wark is supported by a coterie eager to continue the tradition of choosing a chairman with a practical background in the arts. The English film producer David Puttnam and Scottish director Bill Forsyth are also in the running.

There is, however, an emerging groundswell of opinion in favour of a political figure to replace Miller, who is unable to attend this year's Fringe because of other commitments. Names being mentioned include Sir David Steel and Charles Kennedy.

Christopher Richardson of the Pleasure Theatre, which is running shows by Eleanor Bron and Miles Kington, says the Fringe, as one of Lothian's biggest earners, should have a politician with a bulging address book at its head.

Connoisseurs of Fringe controversies will recall that last year Richardson lambasted Frank Dunlop, the former director of the Edinburgh International Festival, after he branded the Fringe "a third-rate circus". Richardson has written to David Mellor inviting the minister to pay special attention to the Fringe when he visits the Scottish capital during the next three weeks.

Richardson, himself a director of the Fringe, says: "This is the only

being master of an Oxbridge college is not all high table and vintage port, as Professor Gabriel Horn can testify. He has been delayed in moving into the Master's Lodge at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, after beating Germaine Greer for the post in July. The problem is the whiffs of vindaloo and chicken mudras that are permeating the lodge from the kitchens nearby and offending the

• **NatWest bank customers who were among those to find wrongly attributed items on their credit card statements last week can take comfort from the fact that they are in exalted company. One Gold Card customer who received a bungled statement was Lord Alexander, chairman of NatWest. To add insult to injury, the computer, unable to cope with his title, addressed him as Mr Lord.**

### Fraying round the Fringe

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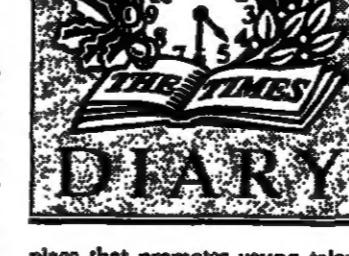
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Richardson, himself a director of the Fringe, says: "This is the only



place that promotes young talent and yet the conditions are appalling — Eleanor Bron is having to share a Portakabin and some of our venues don't even have windows. We desperately need a chairman who can make hard-headed business decisions."

• **Producers of Walking on Sticks, the Australian comedy playing at Edinburgh's Assembly Rooms, were depressed to discover their opening show coincided with the press conference launching the Fringe. But performer Sarah Cathcart, oblivious to an audience in single figures, gave her all, prompting one woman to tell her: "My dear, it makes me proud to be Australian."**

**The lady in question was Janet Holmes a Court, widow of the late Australian financier Robert and owner of a string of West End theatres, who was in Edinburgh to watch her son Peter perform in the Oxford Review.**

• **Smoke signals**

**B**EING master of an Oxbridge college is not all high table and vintage port, as Professor Gabriel Horn can testify. He has been delayed in moving into the Master's Lodge at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, after beating Germaine Greer for the post in July. The problem is the whiffs of vindaloo and chicken mudras that are permeating the lodge from the kitchens nearby and offending the

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## BUSH THREATENS FORCE

President Saddam Hussein, with typical malevolence, has used the Yugoslav distraction to step up the indiscriminate slaughter of Shia insurgents and civilians in the marshy south of Iraq. Daily sorties have been flown in a possible prelude to a full-scale offensive against the rebels. Now Britain, France and America are about to issue Saddam with an ultimatum: unless he halts his genocide the allies will close the airspace over southern Iraq and shoot down aircraft attacking the Shia population.

The Bush administration has been inching for a confrontation with the Iraqi leader. Outrages against the Shias present it with an arguable case; but not so the increasing fiasco of UN weapons inspection. Playing cat and mouse with the UN inspectors, Saddam has moved from lack of co-operation to obstructiveness and physical intimidation. The Americans have responded as Saddam hoped by walking into his trap. They have protested and blustered, issued warnings, threatened military action but held off until now because at the last moment the Iraqis have given way.

Each time Saddam has sounded his confrontation as a propaganda victory. His intention is clear. Sooner or later either the UN will find further inspections impossible or Washington will be goaded into a punitive air strike. Whatever happens, Saddam believes he wins. And if he draws out the confrontation long enough, unity in the security council may begin to crack, especially if Third World members can be persuaded to see a pattern of Western bullying.

If Washington sends in the jets to "enforce" inspection somehow, innocent civilians will inevitably be killed, rallying Iraqi opinion around the government. Saddam can play the martyr to Arab audiences while relishing the likely disarray in Western ranks, where there is little enthusiasm outside Washington for a new Gulf war. In any event, further inspection becomes impossible, as any documents — if

## LONG FRENCH SHADOW

As the CBI reports another decline in consumer spending, Norman Lamont and John Major are waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up — preferably the economy. But there is something else that could turn up. Like speculators and investors in the world financial markets, British ministers are starting to gamble on the French referendum on Maastricht.

Whichever way the vote goes on September 20, there will be dangers for Britain, not least because John Major holds the EC presidency until December 31. If the French vote no, the Maastricht Treaty would certainly be abandoned, and with it the prospect of a European Monetary Union in the foreseeable future. As a result, the present ERM, which international investors now view as a prelude to full monetary union, would come under enormous market pressure. The prime minister would be in an acute predicament. He could use the ERM's collapse as a heaven-sent chance to pull out, or he could fight the markets and defend sterling's party against the mark.

To do the latter he would probably have to crush all hopes of economic recovery with Italian-style interest rates of 15 per cent. He would also have to thrust Britain into the heart of the Euro-federalist project at a time when even the French were backing away. The Conservative party would be unlikely to accept such consequences for long. Whatever his personal feelings, Mr Major would be forced to abandon the ERM. The struggle to create an open, market-oriented, unburaucratized Community to replace the Delors vision could then begin.

But what if the French vote yes? This outcome, which still appears the more likely, would have short-term attractions for the government but would still pose great risks for Britain and its economy in the longer term. The present malaise in the British economy, even the fading of the spending boom after the election, can partly be explained by the Danish vote on June 2. Until June 2, many investors in the financial markets were convinced that the Maastricht Treaty would be ratified, that European Monetary Union would happen and that sterling would be just another name for the German mark. On June 2, sterling was near its post-election high in the ERM, the stock market was just off an all-time record and the yield reflected a cut in interest rates.

If the French vote in favour of Maastricht, the financial collapse that followed the Danish no vote could be substantially reversed. By the end of September, sterling could again be strong, the stock market rising, and the City again talking about Britain undercutting German interest rates.

The price to be paid for the financial markets' favour would be a wholehearted endorsement of the Maastricht Treaty by John Major, both as British prime minister and as EC president. Mr Major would immediately be expected to steer ratification through Westminster, encourage Germany to overcome its well founded doubts about the treaty and help Denmark to reverse its vote.

If Mr Major succeeded in all this, the markets' would reward Britain with lower interest rates and a strong pound, at least in the short term. But if he failed, the threat of a "sterling crisis" would loom again. And he would have suffered a political reverse of some magnitude. In the knowledge of these uncertainties, Mr Major cannot begin to design his Maastricht strategy until he knows the news from France on September 20. That is when his real dilemmas start. He must remember that Britain's constitutional independence is too important to be sold for a point of interest rates.

## RATES RETURNING

Since the election it has suited ministers to treat local government finance as the sleeping dog of British politics. In its poll tax incarnation, the creature had been a ravenous pit bull. The new council tax, in comparison, was a drowsy old grey-muzzle which would not harm a fly. But suddenly the sound of a menacing growl has been heard in the land again. Poll tax wants one final bite. In the repossession-ravaged South-East of England, falling house prices mean official house valuations for the council tax are out of date and thus bound to be received as inflated and unfair.

The council tax was invented to take the financing of local government back from the per-head basis of the poll tax to its previous per-house basis. But to save political face, some of the reasons why the poll tax was a "good idea" had to be incorporated into the council tax. Thus a personal per-head element was kept, by basing the tax on an average occupancy of two people per dwelling and allowing single-person households a reduction. Similarly, the basis of the property value the government chose for the new tax could not simply be a return to the old rating system, because ministers had rubbed the rates in their efforts to sell their poll tax panacea.

Ratable value was a notional figure. It was fine at doing the job it had to do, giving an indication of one house's worth relative to another in the same neighbourhood. It said nothing much about comparative values over long distances, and nothing at all about actual market rents, which is what it originally referred to. But assessing ratable value as an arbitrary fraction of a property's income-earning potential, and divorcing it from any absolute property value such as current market price, turns out to have

they have not already long been shredded — will be buried amid the rubble.

Two things have happened which could deny Saddam such a Machiavellian triumph. First, sanctions are suddenly beginning to bite, aggravated by Saddam's ruthless but counter-productive executions of merchants he accused of exploitation. Vital imports from Jordan have fallen to a tenth of their previous level as Amman also enforces the UN rules more rigorously. Secondly, Saddam's attempt to quell the south has given Mr Bush a *cavus belli* for which no new UN authority is needed: Resolution 688 prohibits the oppression of Iraqi minorities. Protecting lives is a cause that might go down well with the voters and with other Muslim nations (and with Iran), he reasons, and shooting down fighter planes over the southern marshes involves less risk to civilians than the precision bombing of government ministries.

America has its assets in place: the carrier Independence is bringing 80 more fighters to join the 100 already in the Gulf. Large-scale exercises are about to begin in Kuwait. And interdiction could be in force within hours. The effect might even be to raise the morale of the cowed Shia population in their battered cities. This, rather than the futile bombing of ministries in Baghdad, would strengthen the opposition to Saddam and could tip the scales among the Iraq military, who must be extremely wary of any new battle with the West.

So far the West has been unable to rally and encourage opposition to Saddam. It has often been cynically indifferent to the sufferings of the Shia south, apparently unwilling to help any movement where Islamic fundamentalism is dominant. Now Mr Bush believes he has a way to hurt his old foe and impress his electorate. If he is lucky, the Iraqi opposition could be emboldened to strike at the source of the terror which stalks their land. And the fall of Saddam could yet win Mr Bush another term.

## Jury's 'right to know' of defendant's previous convictions

From Mr Marc Living

Sir, J. R. Spencer argues ("Juries' right to know", August 15) against the "irrational" rules preventing the prosecution from giving evidence of a defendant's previous convictions. It is said to stem from a "pitiful" lack of confidence in the ability of a jury to weigh evidence.

Most the same sort of argument could be used to allow the prosecution to give hearsay evidence, statements made by witnesses who do not wish to be cross-examined, or even evidence of the heartless belief held by the police sergeant of the guilt of the defendant.

Where previous convictions are relevant — i.e., where they amount to showing that a particular defendant has a known modus operandi for example by showing that he habitually commits a particular crime in a similar way — they are already allowed to be used as evidence.

Mr Spencer, however, seems to want evidence of general bad character to be introduced. What he does not, and cannot, say however is how such evidence is relevant to deciding whether the prosecution has proved that this defendant committed this particular crime, at the time, and in the manner alleged.

The dangers inherent in such a course are exemplified by the Berkowitz case. As a defendant, he has a known modus operandi for example by showing that he habitually commits a particular crime in a similar way — they are already allowed to be used as evidence.

I fear that what some "reformers" want is that the police and prosecution should bear a lower burden of proof vis à vis previously convicted defendants than for defendants of good character. Such a two-tier system would be a fundamental blow to the rights and liberties of the English people.

Yours faithfully,  
MARC LIVING,  
3 Kings' Bench Walk, Temple, EC4.  
August 13.

## Cyprus negotiations

From the Cyprus High Commissioner

Sir, Your leader on Cyprus, "Calabria's island" (August 12), criticises "house owners (who) can cheerfully contemplate leaving a house empty rather than renting it out". About three years ago I moved from this property for a while for reasons to do with my work, and I rented it out through a solicitor, with whom the parties signed a tenancy agreement.

Five months later, the tenants (a family of four) vanished, leaving behind them a house in an appalling condition: ruined carpets, filthy decor, broken windows. The family even decided to assist me with my gardening chores: they removed all my plants and shrubs.

I would like to thank you most sincerely for highlighting the agony of a small country and the need to draw it to an end. The overwhelming majority of Cypriots from both communities long for that day. They will be grateful to *The Times* for advocating their case.

Yours sincerely,  
ANGELOS M. ANGELIDES,  
Cyprus High Commission,  
93 Park Street W1.  
August 13.

## From M/M N. M. Erskine QC

Sir, I was pleased to see that your leader acknowledges that the Greek-Cypriot side has been intransigent, but it also claims that it has now moved a long way from its earlier intransigence.

President Denktash and his delegation, of which I have the honour to be a member, have been in New York at the invitation of the UN secretary-general, during this second round of talks, for nearly a month now. Although the Turkish-Cypriot side has made considerable concessions, both on the issues of territory and displaced persons, we have as yet seen no signs of the Greek-Cypriot side moving "a long way from its earlier intransigence" on any of the items on our agenda.

Yours faithfully,  
M. NECATI MUNIR ERTEKUN  
(Special adviser on political affairs to Rauf Denktash),  
c/o G21 UN Plaza (6th floor),  
New York NY 10017.  
August 12.

## Book sales

From Mr Philip Joseph

Sir, In the last few months, you have published several articles about the book trade. One of them (July 10) forecast the end of the Net Book Agreement in the UK when the ruling went against Ireland in the European courts. Another (July 20) forecast the virtual demise of hardcover books. It is rare that we read anything of encouragement on the book trade.

It seems that your correspondents are getting information from, in some cases, prejudiced parties. The largest company in book retailing is W. H. Smith, which also controls Waterstone's. Another very important player is the Pentos Group. There is, however, a great deal more to bookselling other than these two companies.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Women's place in Muslim society

From Dr Charis Waddy

Sir, When researching my books about Islam and Muslim women I quickly learned that none of them wanted to be championed as an oppressed minority by yet another superior and ignorant westerner.

I cannot tell what motivates Matthew Parris ("Still the world's outcasts", August 10; letters, August 13) to aim yet another blow at the sensitive relationships between us and Muslim neighbours. There is agony and heartbreak in Muslim communities as in others: not least among Muslim women fleeing in Bosnia or starving with their children in Somalia. The reasons are not the stereotypes of prejudice which Matthew Parris alleges.

The arrogance of presuming to "begin" the long-standing debate on women's status in Islam would be laughable if it were not so damaging.

Yours truly,  
CHARIS WADDY,  
12 Norham Road, Oxford.  
August 13.

## From Mr Alum Batli

Sir, Villifying a religion for what is essentially social practice is not helpful. The position of women in Muslim countries is no different from their status in almost any underdeveloped society.

The more equal status of women in the West has only been achieved relatively recently and is still not complete.

Christian Switzerland gave women the vote in 1971 at the federal level. In Buddhist Japan women struggled to be recognised in the workplace and even the word for "wife" (*kanai*) means "inside the home". In Hindu India women are still sometimes forced onto the funeral pyres of their dead husbands.

Equality of status for women can only be achieved through better education (for both sexes) and improved economic conditions. And equality doesn't necessarily mean uncovering heads. If a woman wants to cover her head why shouldn't she be allowed to?

Matthew Parris surely recognises that in the West women continue to be exploited, through pornography and the like, in ways which some might say are more sordid and abhorrent than anything found in Muslim countries.

Yours faithfully,  
ALUM BATLI,  
Azabu Towers 304, Tokyo.  
August 12.

## From Mrs Mary Alafouzo

Sir, To a European white woman born in a relatively enlightened Muslim country, Matthew Parris's article brought back sad memories of the oppression which I had witnessed for much of my youth in Egypt in the 1930s and 1940s.

Perhaps it is true that behind the tolerance of western liberals lurks an insidious racism, as Mr Parris contends. But to think that we know better is also seen as racism. Indeed cultural imperialism, by many Muslim men. Sadly, the majority of them believe it is our society that has got it wrong and that our men allow their women a freedom which defies them from the straight and narrow.

It seems to me, therefore, that it will take a very long time to liberate the women of Algeria, Bangladesh, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. But can't we at least do something now for the ones in Bradford and Tower Hamlets who are subject to English law?

Yours sincerely,  
M. ALAFOUZO,  
1 Victoria Drive, SW19.  
August 12.

## 'Mr Polly'

From Mrs Hilda Moorhouse

Sir, The *History of Mr Polly* is a GCSE (i.e., Ordinary level) text rather than an A-level text (Miss Mary Dartington's letter, August 8). I have taught both literature examinations for 40 years for a variety of examination boards, and have never taught *Mr Polly* for A level.

Yours faithfully,  
HILDA MOORHOUSE,  
41 Burghley Road,  
Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.  
August 8.

## Where there's muck . . .

From Mr S. J. Williams

Sir, Your report (August 13) on the Royal Bank of Scotland converting old currency to mulch makes me wonder whether this is the end of amateur gardening as we know it, as plants grown under this system will have a financial inducement.

Yours etc.,  
S. J. WILLIAMS,  
Kings, Stiddling Green,  
Clavering, Saffron Walden, Essex.  
August 13.

## From Mr Peter D. Hingley

Sir, Presumably the redundant banknotes will be advertised as particularly suitable for cash crops. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
PETER D. HINGLEY,  
10 Capel Road,  
Faversham, Kent.  
August 13.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 071-782 5046.



## COURT CIRCULAR

**H.M. YACHT BRITANNIA**  
August 15: By command of The Queen, Mr David Gee (Deputy Lieutenant of Merseyside) was present at Manchester Airport this morning upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of Haiti and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

### BALMORAL CASTLE

August 16: The Queen disembarked from HMY Britannia this morning at Aberdeen and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Aberdeen, Councillor James Wyness, Lord Provost.

The Duke of Edinburgh and The Prince Edward also discontinued.

Her Majesty subsequently drove to Balmoral Castle. Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Keith Angus presided the service.

The Lady Susan Hussey, the Rt Hon Sir Robert Fellowes, Wing Commander Christopher Moran, RAF was in attendance.

### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

August 15: Today is the anniversary of the Birthday of The Princess Royal.

### CLARENCE HOUSE

August 16: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning at a Service held in St Peter's Church, Thurso, to mark the 75th Anniversary of the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes and the 70th Anniversary of the Caithness Federation SWRI.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Sir Martin Gillett were in attendance.

### Appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr John Norris, of Merton, to be Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

Dr Myrna Owen to be Director General of the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust. Mr Ashley Down to be honorary treasurer, in succession to Sir Kenneth Kleinwort.

Dr James N. Dunlop, director of public health, Hull Health Authority, to be President of the Society of Public Health.

### Nature notes

PIED wagtails suffered badly in the frosts of February 1991, but after two breeding seasons, their numbers are up again. They run about after insects on lawns and forecourts, vibrating their tails all the time, and they go with a deep, looping flight up to a roost when they are alarmed.

Robins are taking up their territories and singing again after a month of silence in which they have been moulting: the young fight with their parents as each tries to carve out a territory of its own.



PIED WAGTAIL

Whitethroats are singing a subdued autumn song, interspersed with their scraping alarm note, in the heart of bramble bushes.

Hedges are covered with climbing flowers: the thick-lipped trumpets of convolvulus, the white or pink cones of field bindweed, and the small, greenish-white flowers of traveller's joy, which will soon turn into the feathered seed that gives it its winter name of old man's beard. All these twine themselves around other plants. On white bryony, which climbs with the use of tendrils, the leaves are fading to a yellowish-white and the berries have turned red. In the hedge bottoms, the brilliant orange berries of cuckoo-pint are emerging in spiky clusters from a pale hood.

DJM

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Do not turn to the worship of sham gods which can neither help nor save, because they are not there.  
1 Samuel 12:21 RE2

### BIRTHS

**BONHAM CARTER** - On August 13th 1992, to Virginia and Steven, a son, Tom, a wonderful daughter, Rose Viola, a sister for Freddy.

**CHARLES** - On August 7th, In Munich, to Penny (née Ambrus) and Nicholas, a son, Thomas, a brother for Kirsten.

**CHOPS** - On August 11th, to Charlotte (née Hutchinson) and Christopher, a son Phillip Robert, a brother for Antoinette.

**DYKE-MONTFORD** - On August 13th, at home to Lucinda and Robert, a son, Rufus.

**HAMBRO** - Son Robert.

**MAGNAUTON** - On August 4th, 1992, to Catherine and Robert, a son, Oliver George (née) David.

**MOORE** - On July 26th, in New York, to Juliet and Christopher, a son.

**PEMBERTON** - On August 14th, 1992, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Palm Beach, Florida, to Walter Wilson MacDonald and Neeta, a son, Christopher Digby (née) Donald.

**RABBINS** - On August 7th, at Chelmsford, Essex, to Christopher and Elizabeth, a son, Edward Clark.

**WILSON** - On August 1992, at Royal United Hospital Bath, to Rachel (née) Sallie and Steven, a daughter, Catherine.

### DEATHS

**AKERMAN** - On August 11th, 1992, Alex, Colonel (retired) British Army, and his loving and devoted husband of 51m, now loved "Pa" of Andrew and Claus.

Pray for the repose of their souls and comfort to Emma, Mark, Fels, Toby and Andrew and Robert. His relatives, friends and surviving members are invited to a funeral service on August 22nd at Hindon Parish Church, Hindon, Wilts. Donations to the Saldanha Alzheimer's Disease Research Fund, Axon House, Old Alster Hospital, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

**BLACKWELL** - On 12th August 1992, Kathleen Valeria, widow of Sir Edward Blackwell, widow of Sir Edward Blackwell, died peacefully at her home in the Davis Crematorium Chapel Road, Brighton. Following her burial at the Brighton and Preston Cemetery on Thursday 13th August 1992, at 12.45pm, donations if so desired to Guide Dogs for the Blind, 75 Upper Street, North London, N1 0273, ABP 82228.

### DEATHS

### LEGAL NOTICES

### LEGAL NOTICES

**GEMMILL** - On August 12th near Cambridge, peacefully after a long illness. Kathleen Patricia, beloved wife of the mother of Tristan, David, Josephine and Mary. Private family cremation. No flowers please.

**CHARLES** - On August 12th, The Viscountess Rothermere, Patricia, beloved wife of the late Charles of France, and his beloved wife of Vere and his beloved mother of Sarah, Charles, David, Sophie and Jonathan. Funeral to take place at Holy Trinity, High Hursfield, Nr Uckfield, East Sussex, on Friday 13th August at 11.30am. Flowers £100. Coffin £100. Pallbearers £100. Refreshments £100. Total £300. A memorial service will be at St Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London EC4V 4EP on Saturday 1st October at 12 noon.

**THAYER** - On August 12th, Richard (Dick) deary loved husband of Pam and Rosemary. Funeral at St Nicholas, Chipping Barnet, Herts, on Friday 13th August 20th at 2.30pm. Family flowers only but donations if desired to Dr Donald Thayer, 100 Regent's Park Royal, Mardon Hill, London NW1 3PT. A memorial service will be at St Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London EC4V 4EP on Saturday 1st October at 12 noon.

**WILD** - On August 12th, Mr. & Mrs. O.B.E., T.D., of Lubenham, Regent's Mews at 11.15am. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Lubenham. Family flowers. Donations to St. Kent's Hospital, Chipping Barnet, Herts. Funeral Directors: G. H. Hurst, 33a Quarry Hill Rd, London TN2 2PS.

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### LEGAL NOTICES

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## OBITUARIES

## JUDGE JOHN SIRICA

Judge John Sirica, a once obscure United States district court judge whose unswerving conduct of the momentous judicial aspects of the Watergate scandal of 1973-74 contributed to the resignation of President Nixon, died on August 14 in Washington at the age of 68. He was born on March 19, 1924.

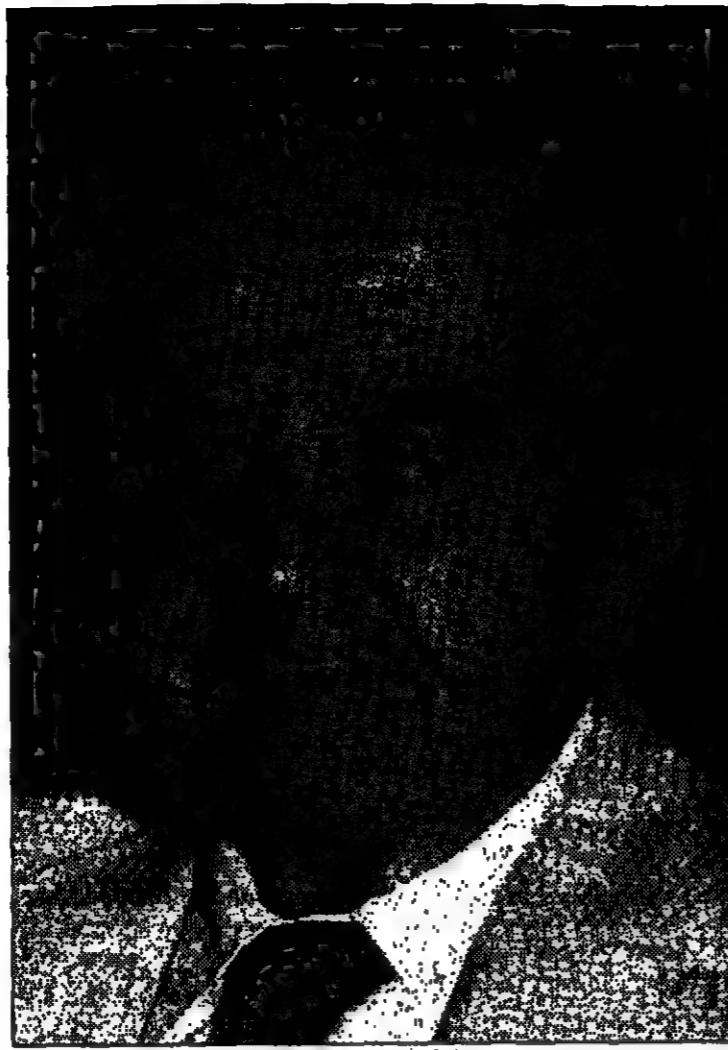
JOHN Sirica came to be known as the "Watergate Judge". His role started and finished in the scandal as a trial judge. But in between it had soared to historic heights unsuspected of so lightly trained a jurist.

His landmark ruling, in the enforcement of subpoenas for President Nixon's tape recordings, that the courts — not the president — must decide what is, or is not, evidence, came to be upheld by the Supreme Court. It was based less on the scant precedent than on the simple commonsense tenet that no man is above the law.

Many in America credited Sirica with a key role in "breaking" the case — even while President Nixon was about to be inaugurated for his second term. As chief judge for the District of Columbia he had assigned himself the trial — "The First Watergate Trial" — of the men who had unlawfully entered and placed electronic bugging equipment in the Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate Building in Washington.

Sirica shocked the juries during the proceedings by expressing disbelief of defendants' counsel and even prosecutors. He occasionally took over the questioning. His conduct was criticised by lawyers, and cited in appeals, but all his rulings were upheld and even commended by appellate courts.

One defendant, James McCord, subsequently wrote in March 1973 to the judge that others, higher up in the Nixon administration were involved. It was a bombshell. Sirica gave the remainder punitive sentences — up to 40 years — with



promises that their co-operation with congressional and criminal investigations would lead to reductions. All except G. Gordon Liddy complied. Again, Sirica's action was criticised, this time as coercive, but no appellate court undid his work.

Once it was revealed that President Nixon had tape-recorded his White House conversations during the Wa-

tergate conspiracy, Sirica granted a subpoena to the special prosecutor requiring their production as evidence. Mr Nixon argued they were privileged. Sirica ruled that it was for the court to decide after *in camera* inspection of their contents.

When Mr Nixon dismissed the special prosecutor, Sirica gave a notable address to the investigating

Grand Jury assuring them that their work could not be interfered with. Following surrender of the first tapes of Mr Nixon, Sirica ordered a special court hearing into reasons why some were missing — a process that produced the disclosure that a crucial conversation had been obliterated.

This hearing brought the high and mighty into his court, and Sirica let them know whenever he was unimpressed with their testimony.

The year 1974 brought the climax.

The Grand Jury handed up indictments for obstruction of justice against Mr Nixon's closest advisers. The same Grand Jury, in an unprecedented action, asked Sirica to pass on its special report of evidence to the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary, which was then considering resolutions calling for the impeachment of President Nixon.

Sirica characteristically held another public hearing before passing the fateful briefcase to the House Committee. He was not yet done. Now the special prosecutor asked him to enforce court subpoenas against Mr Nixon for yet more tapes, which were needed, this time, for the main Watergate trial. Sirica asserted the Supreme Court concurred, and Mr Nixon resigned shortly after producing tapes that revealed he had himself been party to the cover-up from the outset.

It remained for Judge Sirica to preside over the main Watergate trial. He did not comment when finally passing sentence on those found guilty.

John H. Sirica was the son of an Italian immigrant barber who settled in the national capital after trying his hand in other parts of the country. He made several attempts at law school there before qualifying at Georgetown University. He served in private practice and was a federal prosecutor before President Eisenhower nominated him to the Federal Bench in 1957.

He became known as "Maximum John" for his relentless imposition of

## HARRY ALLEN

**HARRY ALLEN**, Britain's last official hangman, has died in hospital at Fleetwood, Lancashire, aged 80. He was born on November 5, 1911.

HARRY Allen performed nearly 100 executions and assisted at 100 others before capital punishment for murder was abolished in 1965. He never relinquished the title of official hangman, staying on the Home Office active list because the death penalty remains in force for treason and piracy.

Allen, a lifelong supporter of capital punishment, carried out two of the hangings that finally turned public opinion against the death sentence. In 1953, he executed 19-year-old Derek Bentley, convicted of the murder of a policeman shot by his 16-year-old accomplice, Christopher Craig, who was too young to be executed.

There is a campaign for Bentley to be posthumously acquitted. The other controversial execution was that of James Hanan, convicted of the A6 murder despite doubts about the prosecution evidence.

Allen approached executions in a completely matter-of-fact manner. "It's just another job. I'm the man to do it. I took it on out of a sense of duty," he once said. On his return from honeymoon in 1963, he went straight to Bristol to carry out an execution. He was the same jolly Harry on his return, his wife said.

Allen always wore a bowler hat and a suit for executions and would say, if asked, that he was a solicitor or a doctor. He would stand a look at the condemned man in the exercise yard. "It was crucial to know the height and weight for a quick and painless death," he said. From the moment Allen entered the condemned man's cell until the trap was opened was about 11 seconds. Allen was always astonished how calmly most met death. One or two would say something — usually, "God help me" or "God for-

give me". Allen executed three women.

On August 13, 1964, he executed Gwynne Evans at Strangeways Prison, Manchester. Evans's partner, Peter Allen, was hanged at the same time in Liverpool by the assistant executioner. They were the last death sentences carried out in Britain.

Allen retained professional detachment, believing that responsibility for who should die was not his. Rather, his job was to make the execution as quick and painless as possible. However, he said: "Since the rope was scrapped, discipline has gone right out of the window." As a Christian, he



felt that there was much value in the teaching of the Bible of an eye for an eye.

After working as an apprentice engineer and a lorry driver, Allen gained the job of hangman in 1938. He had applied to be a prison officer, but was offered the post of executioner and given a week-long course. His first execution was as assistant to Thomas Pierrepont, when his fee was three guineas. In 1956, he succeeded Pierrepont's nephew, Albert Pierrepont — who died on July 10 — as the country's chief hangman. When the death penalty was abolished for murder, he ran a series of public houses with his second wife, Doris.

Allen, who retired to Fleetwood, is survived by his wife and two children.

## BILL RUSSELL

BILL Russell, jazz historian and record producer, died in New Orleans on August 9 aged 87. He was born in Canton, Missouri, on February 26, 1905.

BILL Russell was the single most influential figure in the revival of New Orleans jazz that began in the 1940s. He kindled interest in the subject in his thought-provoking contribution to the 1939 book *Jazzmen* by Ramsey and Smith. He furthered it by helping to rediscover and later record the pioneer trumpeter Bunk Johnson, and he consolidated it through the series of recordings of older pioneers he made for US American Music record label from 1944 to 1957.

Russell William Wagner was born in Missouri, and as a teenager travelled to Chicago to study classical violin playing. He took further lessons in New York in 1927, before training as a teacher at Columbia University in 1929. Here he started to compose, and showed considerable promise. He joined an avant-garde touring company, the Red Gate Shadow Players, who played many of his compositions between 1934 and 1940, mostly in a ferociously modern style that owed much to Schoenberg. It was at this point that he changed his name, telling colleagues that there was room for only one Wagner in the world of classical composition.

Hearing the pioneer drummer Baby Dodds in Chicago in the 1930s, Russell was captivated by traditional jazz, and started a parallel career as a dealer in early jazz records. His interests developed into friendships with jazz pioneers, including Jelly Roll Morton, who became a lifelong obsession. Russell disproved much of the mythology about the spontaneous improvisation of jazz through close analysis of Morton's written scores.

In 1942 Russell helped to track down Bunk Johnson in

New Iberia, bringing him to New Orleans to record for the first time. Subsequent recordings were issued on Russell's American Music label, first as 78 rpm discs, and later as LPs, which in true avant-garde spirit were pressed in vinyl in many colours. The musicians recorded included Johnson, George Lewis, Kid Thomas, Wooden Joe Nicholas and Big Eye Louis Nelson, all legendary pioneers of New Orleans music. Russell's erudite sleeve notes defended even the most primitive of this music as "a living demonstration that sincere simplicity is the secret of all that is great".

In the 1960s, Russell, who had settled in New Orleans, helped set up what became Preservation Hall. He became a nightly visitor to the scruffy building at 726 St Peter Street, listening to the jazz, and talking to the thousands of visitors who passed through. In 1967, Lars Edegran persuaded him to take up the violin again and play with the New Orleans Ragtime orchestra. Russell toured widely with the band, welcoming the opportunity to escape the humid atmosphere of New Orleans and the dust of his own apartment, which housed an unparalleled collection of memorabilia and recording clubs.

Norah Phillips never seemed to tire, her slightly-built wiriness sustaining a resolve in all that she tackled. She could be devastatingly direct, but never lacked the sense of proportion that comes with good humour and humanitarism. A veteran campaigner for many causes, she was also a fervent opponent of public misbehaviour. "If I see someone smoking in a non-smoking compartment or dropping litter, I don't mind telling them off," she once said. "They may be abusive, but I've noticed they always do what I ask."

Although she appeared outwardly a fulfilled person, there were less happy features to her life. Morgan Phillips was more than a social drinker

## BARONESS PHILLIPS



and heavy penalties. She was a stout defender of the police and demanded severe penalties for criminals generally.

She was the only woman to have become Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, an office she held from 1978 to 1985. She was a Baroness-in-Waiting and Government Whip in the Lords from 1965 to 1970 and also had responsibilities for education, health, social services, Welsh affairs and consumer affairs.

The House of Lords came as a pleasant surprise for her. It was "the most egalitarian place on earth. I know of no other where everyone is so equal," she said. She was a vigorous campaigner against shoplifting, which she preferred to call stealing; as director of the Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops, she was in favour of almost automatic prosecution

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## WAYNE MCLAREN

Wayne McLaren, former model for the "Marlboro Man" series of cigarette advertisements, died of lung cancer at Newport Beach, California, on July 22 aged 51.

WHEN Wayne McLaren was diagnosed with lung cancer two years ago, the bad news was not confined to him and his family. For Philip Morris, makers of Marlboro cigarettes, the announcement was a public relations nightmare. Such things are not supposed to happen to macho cowboys out on the range; the image that McLaren portrayed so effectively.

Now did it help when

August 17 ON THIS DAY 1932

The Misack Theatre at Portscorn, Cornwall, was founded by Miss Rowena Cade (1894-1983). In its early years the seating was primitive - carved in the rock, the facilities were few and the lighting and staging elementary. After the war improvements were made and Miss Cade lived in the professional companies on the stage.

## THE NATURAL SETTING FOR SHAKESPEARE

Short of securing an island and wrecking a ship on its coast, there could be no more ideal setting for *The Tempest* than the cliffs a few miles from Land's End, where performances of this play are being given this week. The grassy slope between two masses of granite has been levelled down and a stage of lawn contrived between the rocks. The granite boundaries form the wings with "green rooms" behind.

Prospero's cell is at the left of the stage (from the auditorium) and immediately under a fine scrap of rock, rough granite steps lead from the rear of it to one green room. The entrance on the right is up a series of broad grass steps, and immediately at the back of the stage the cliff drops sheer to the sea. A few boulders are disposed about the lawn for the actors to recline among in "magic sleep" scenes.

The auditorium is of grass and earth ledges cut out of the slope above the stage, and the audience looks out seaward above Portscorn Cove over the

pale green water peculiar to this cove where the seabed is of minute shell particles that make a beautiful sandy beach. The green water darkens as it reaches out until it merges with the deep blue of Mounts Bay, and jutting into view beyond a strip of water is the splendid natural cliff-castle of Trenwith Dinas, known to most Cornish visitors because of the Logan Rock balanced on its crest.

The passing ships, the colour of the sea, and the sound of the waves at the cliff foot below the stage all tend to give the play a romantic touch. Local children have entered with zest into the parts of sprites, nymphs, and reapers, and Ariel, with the sea for background, becomes realistically fairy-like.

The part of the cliffs where the performances take place forms part of the grounds of Mrs Cade, who has made arrangements for a car-park and conveniences for visitors; omnibus services will also run from Penzance in conjunction with the performances. The production is carried out by Miss Valentine and Miss D. M. R. Cade, who has assisted actively in all arrangements.

There will be no "effects" in the production of *The Tempest*. A toy storm out of doors would seem paltry,

and it is a wise choice to leave it to the imagination of the audience, but the shipwrecked mariners will come up from a real sea, and if the wind decides to play a part, there will be reality enough about the natural "effects".

## English Heritage throws down gauntlet over battlefield

By ROBIN YOUNG

WARFARE is about to break out once more over the battlefields of Britain, reminding tourists that this land is not just green and pleasant but also impressively blood-stained.

A regiment of conservationists summoned by the Battlefields Trust to a conference this weekend in Worcester about the tourism potential of preserving battlefields heard with delight that English Heritage is to head its call to arms, and will champion the conservation cause against no less doughty an opponent than Lord Hanson's conglomerate and its subsidiary, Amey Roadstone.

The news burst on the conference, says Kevin van Hasselt, co-ordinator of the Battlefields Trust, "like a bombshell".

English Heritage has been notably inactive in defending ancient battlefields in the past, and was widely blamed for selling the past at

a public enquiry in 1985 which enabled the A1-M1 link to be built over the site of the battle of Naseby, the decisive engagement in the English Civil War.

At the time English Heritage claimed that battlefields were outside its brief, but now the organisation accepts responsibility and at Worcester its spokesman and battlefields specialist, Dai Morgan-Evans, promised that English Heritage would rally to the cause and give evidence at a forthcoming planning enquiry into Staffordshire county council's proposal to allow Amey Roadstone, a subsidiary of Hanson Trust, to open a gravel-pit on the site of the battle of Blore Heath.

Blore Heath is one of 26 British battlefields which are still intact. Two and a half miles east of Market Drayton on the A53 it was the site in 1459 of an engagement between Yorkists commanded by the Earl of

Salisbury and some 10,000 Lancastrians under Lord Audley.

Salisbury, whose army was outnumbered by about two to one, feigned a retreat which tempted Audley into a charge across boggy ground into a lethal rain of arrows.

A cross on the hillside is believed to mark where Audley himself fell; alongside about 2,000 of the male population of Cheshire, and a local legend claims that Queen Margaret, who is supposed to have been watching the fight from the tower of Muckstone church, made good her escape riding a horse with its shoes reversed to confuse her pursuers.

The local, and appropriately named, Loggerheads parish council has unanimously supported the creation of a Blore Heath Battlefield Preservation Society to oppose Amey Roadstone's quarrying plans. The society has appointed the Conservative MP, Bill Cash, whose

ancestors died in the battle, as its Staffordshire president, while its acting secretary is the Reverend Dr Brian Swynnerton, who lives in a house on the battlefield where Audley is said to have had his headquarters.

English Heritage, which now has commissioned the help of the National Army Museum in drafting a register of British battlefields, has recruited one more big gun to the conservationists' side. The barrister who trounced the conservationists' historians at the Naseby inquiry in 1985 has now been signed up to coach English Heritage's witnesses at the Blore Heath enquiry, which is scheduled for November.

Further skirmishes can be expected over which battlefields will eventually be included on English Heritage's register. Mr Morgan-Evans's preliminary working list includes 28 names, but excludes, for example, Powick Bridge, Worcester,

the first serious engagement of the English Civil War in 1642.

The city has already built over the site of the later battle of Worcester, fought in 1651, but Worcester council would like to see Powick Bridge on the register for extra tourism it might bring.

Worcester, with its strong Civil War connections, is a future venue for the Royal Armouries' touring exhibition of arms and armour of the English Civil War, sponsored by The Times to mark the 350th anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities.

The exhibition is currently at Nottingham Castle Museum. Having broken attendance records in Hull and Coventry, it has comfortably increased on the Nottingham museum's attendance figures for past year. The exhibition remains in Nottingham until September 20. It then opens in Worcester at the Foregate Museum on September 26, remaining there until January 3.

Clip This! 50



# BUSINESS TIMES

MONDAY AUGUST 17 1992

SPORT  
20-26

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

## IN THE NEWS

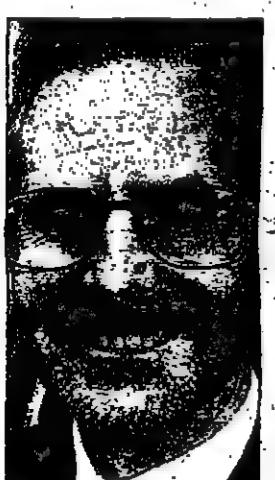
## At home with the McAlpine challenge

GRAEME Odgers is a man who likes a challenge. Given the difficulties faced by Alfred McAlpine, the construction group where he has been chief executive for two years, that is just as well.

In the rough and, these days, tumbling world of construction, he cuts an unlikely, almost professorial figure. For him, problems are not to be moaned about, but solved to the best of abilities honed by three decades of corporate troubleshooting.

Conventional wisdom is that the making of the man was an eight-year stint at Tarmac where, as finance director and then managing director, he laboured alongside Sir Eric Pountain to effect what proved to be one of the most remarkable corporate recoveries the construction sector has seen.

Much of what has been implemented at McAlpine was rehearsed at Tarmac in the early eighties, most particularly an approach that leaves the entrepreneurial money-making decisions in the hands of local managers. But while that experience may yet prove the remaking of McAlpine, the making of the Odgers' career came earlier, in a three-year stint during the mid-



Odgers: unlikely figure

decades as head of the Industrial Development Unit, a sort of internal merchant bank operating within the industry department. It was here that he made the contacts that would lead him to be appointed a government director of British Telecom in 1984; a move that two years later catapulted him into the corporate big time when Sir George Jefferson invited him to become deputy chairman.

And it was these contacts that came to his rescue in 1990, when the falling out with Iain Vallance, Sir George's successor, occurred. Within six weeks he joined McAlpine.

Two years on and the company looks stable, although Mr Odgers' cautious optimism earlier this year may now be tempered by housing's complete inability to sustain even a most modest recovery. But while the challenge remains, so will Graeme Odgers.

MATTHEW BOND

## CHANGE ON WEEK

## THE MARKET

US dollar 1.9192 (-0.0078)  
German mark 2.8174 (-0.0101)  
Exchange index 91.8 (-0.2)  
Bank of England official close (4pm)

## THE STOCKS

FT 30 share 1753.8 (+0.5)  
FT-SE 100 2356.8 (+6.7)  
New York Dow Jones 3328.94 (-3.24)  
Tokyo Nikkei Average 14820.26 (-698.02)

Fewer names resign than expected

## Lloyd's cheered by signs that worst is over

BY JONATHAN PRYNN, INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

EVIDENCE is growing that the troubles that have gripped the Lloyd's insurance market for two years may be past their peak. Agents and underwriters have been cheered in recent weeks by indications that the level of resignations of names this year will be lower than originally feared. Further encouragement was given by the interim results reported by the quoted composite insurance groups last week. Those showed that a strong recovery in UK general insurance premium rates is well under way.

The optimistic mood has also been fuelled by the feeling that David Rowland, who is expected to be chairman of Lloyd's, and architect of much of the current reform programme, will not push at introducing modernisation at Lloyd's, in contrast to some of his predecessors.

Premium rates and policy terms in the aviation and marine markets have been rising rapidly for more than a year. Even blue chip clients such as British Airways have had to accept increases of 200

per cent or more on their hull premiums and more than 100 per cent on liability cover. US non-marine rates have resisted all attempts to push through increases.

Nigel Rogers, managing director of the Octagon agency group, said: "The upturn has come in the nick of time."

Many names who had been considering resigning have decided to stay in Lloyd's, he said, because they can see the possibility of trading through their 1989 losses and making profits from 1992 onwards.

"Most names who were going to resign did so last year. Those leaving now are the ones who would like to stay in and trade out but can't."

Some names who resigned last year are now considering re-entering underwriting, he added. David Robson, chairman of Anton Members Agency, said his firm has been notified of only 15 resignations out of the 650 names it has as clients.

The official deadline for resignations is the end of this month but they are normally accepted until well into the

size of their underwriting rather than put up new money to replace that wiped out by the 1989 loss.

The other significant problem is the continuing threat of litigation from the 5,000 names who were very badly hit or even ruined by the 1988 and 1989 losses. However, a slightly more conciliatory note, struck last week by Tom Benyon, a leading dissident name, suggests that a compromise settlement for the relief of suffering names may be possible. Figures compiled by the Lime Street Action Group, which represents some of the hardest hit names, show that the £427.5 million loss suffered by the 450 Lime Street names will eventually be reduced to £160 million through tax and personal stop-loss insurance recoveries.

Mr Middleton is credited with revitalising Thomas Cook, Midland Bank's travel business. Previously he held senior posts in the foreign and commonwealth office and before that was in a holy order. In the early summer, Midland agreed in principle to sell Thomas Cook to LTV, the German tour operator, for £200 million. The deal is due to be completed in October.

Whether the new chief executive will be he or she will take possession of an spacious office on the twelfth floor of Lloyd's building with sweeping views over west London. These must be phased in by

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## Market ready to pick new chief executive

BY ANGELA MACKAY

LLOYD'S of London will announce the name of its new chief executive at the next council meeting on September 9. The council's senior appointments committee has made its choice from a shortlist of three with Peter Middleton, Thomas Cook's chief executive, emerging as the front runner.

A Lloyd's spokesman would not comment on speculation that Mr Middleton, a former Roman Catholic monk, would become chief executive. He said an appointment would be made "within a matter of weeks".

The new chief executive will arrive at a time of unprecedented upheaval in the insurance market, prompted by Lloyd's record losses of £2 billion that have led to recommendations for changes in the structure of Lloyd's governing bodies.

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## Pound trades in fear of a French no vote

A failure by France to back the Maastricht treaty next month would hit the pound harder than the franc, says Wolfgang Münchau

THERE is little chance of a reprieve for sterling before France's referendum on the Maastricht treaty on September 20. The pound is expected to continue languishing close to the bottom of its permitted range in the exchange-rate mechanism.

On Friday, sterling closed at DM2.8174. That was the lowest level since Margaret Thatcher took Britain into the ERM in 1990 and just a few pence above the threshold at which the Bank of England would be forced to intervene in the markets — or, worse, be forced to raise interest rates to defend the currency.

Waiting for France to make up its mind and trying to make sense of recent central bank intervention in support of the dollar has become the main concern of financial markets in London and elsewhere in Europe. A *no* vote would almost certainly hit sterling harder than the French franc. It would probably lead to a massive appreciation of the mark, as international investors switched into the German currency as the only safe refuge, especially since persistent dollar weakness is aggravating the situation.

The medium-term impact on markets could be even worse if a French no vote were to lead to a political realignment within the European Community, with a core group made up of Germany, France and the Benelux countries pressing ahead for an

even more federalist union, a kind proffered by Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission. Such a move would leave the British government with an acute political dilemma.

However, such an outcome, while possible, is not likely.

Instead, one could expect that plans to introduce a single currency would be shelved for the time being, while European leaders endeavoured to sustain present structures, including the ERM. One of the most pressing difficulties of such circumstance is that the Bundesbank would grow still further, as will concern over German economic clout.

Mark Brett, director of currency and bond strategy at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, said a French no vote would lead to an extraordinary situation: Denmark and France would be the only countries that qualified for the club [economic and monetary union] while not wanting it.

He added: "But the French would act quickly to make sure they remain at the core of the ERM system."

There appears to be a consensus that the damage

caused by a no vote could be contained as the French government would try hard not to let the situation get out of control and would stick with the ERM whatever the short-term cost to the economy might be.

Alison Cottrell, senior European economist at Midland Montagu, expects the uncertainty to continue right until the referendum. She said that from a market point of view, "the worst outcome would be a narrow yes vote, because that would not silence the opponents elsewhere. What you probably get is more referenda and that would create even more uncertainty."

There appears to be some limited, though speculative, buying of French bonds, which carry a real yield of more than 2 per cent higher than German bonds. That situation reflects uncertainty over the French franc and the referendum itself. The intriguing argument for buying French bonds, as put forward by one analyst, is that if the French vote in favour of the Maastricht treaty, the franc would appreciate. If they vote against the treaty, those in doubt would be advised to move out of sterling anyway.



Federalist thought: Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission

### BZW finds computer too dear

By NEIL BENNETT  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

**BARCLAYS** de Zoete Wedd, the financial markets division of Barclays, has written off a multimillion pound computer project because of the soaring cost of future development.

BZW has scrapped The Settlement System (TSS), its innovative electronic share settlement network that it launched in 1989 and planned to link up with Taurus, the Stock Exchange's paperless settlement process, when that system is finally launched.

But the three-year project was abandoned last month when the bank decided instead to buy a proprietary system called TCAM which is being used by other broking houses.

BZW has appointed British Telecom as the systems integrator. Most of the 30 contract staff working on TSS have left BZW, while 20 of the bank's own employees have been moved to other departments. Industry sources estimate the cost of the abandoned project was up to £15 million.

"This is the price you pay for starting with your own ideas before a package is available," said a spokesman. "We felt that TCAM offered opportunities in the future to cut development costs and we were looking where the system was going in the future."

The development of Taurus has already cost £45 million and it is now struggling to meet its latest deadline in April next year.

### Engineers in better fettle

THE UK engineering industry is better placed now than for decades to take advantage of any economic upturn, according to Albert E Sharp, the Birmingham stockbroker.

The firm says that many engineering companies have been transformed, are now much more competitive than they have been at any time over the past 20 years and enjoy stronger positions in overseas markets.

## A diamond mine is born — parent De Beers unwell

**Angolan smuggling and depressed sales bode ill for De Beers as Venetia opens, writes Colin Campbell**

HARRY Oppenheimer, the South African mining magnate, stood not too many miles from the mighty Limpopo river in the northern Transvaal, South Africa on Friday, and officially opened another mine.

The dozen of diamonds and gold and former chairman of De Beers has opened many mines in his long and varied life, but Friday's opening was special — Venetia, a diamond mine built at a capital cost of \$400 million, which De Beers is developing under an agreement with the Anglovaal mining group.

Venetia is set to become one of the great diamond mines of the world, and in full production will turn out more than 5 million carats a year, thereby making an invaluable contribution to South Africa's economy.

But it would have been a day of mixed emotions, because the clouds of gloom hanging over the international diamond market and the De Beers group, of which Mr Oppenheimer has been a director for 57 of its 104 years, can never have looked so menacing.

Venetia is a mine of the nineties and the next century. It is the first significant diamond mine to be developed in South Africa in 25 years, and is so environmentally friendly that even the tops of the electricity pylons have been specially designed to ensure raptors do not electrocute themselves.

But while it is De Beers' corporate nature to think and plan in decades rather than months, there is a problem in the world diamond market this year that will have exercised Mr Oppenheimer's mind. Diamond sales are at the mercy of discretionary



Praying for rain in Angola: Harry Oppenheimer

spending, and 1992 conditions are not buoyant — a situation born of depressed economic conditions in most of the world's economies that has been compounded by a "sudden and unprecedented explosion" of illicit diamonds smuggled out of Angola.

The reason d'etre of De Beers' marketing arm, the Central Selling Organisation,

There could be up to 50,000 illicit diggers in the Angolan fields and their numbers are growing by 500 a day'

contracted with the CSO, and then sells these roughs at ten "sights" to international diamond dealers. Their requirements are fashioned by conditions in the retail market.

The financial muscle behind the CSO and De Beers has never been in serious doubt, and in difficult times in the market, De Beers has generally managed to carry

year, and De Beers gave a warning last week that CSO sales may fall further in the second half.

The CSO had initially, and with a certain amount of ease, been able to buy in a certain percentage of smuggled stones that had found their way to Antwerp. But the trickle of smuggled goods has turned into a flood.

The cost of buying-in has risen to millions, and Julian Ogilvie Thompson, chairman of De Beers, gave a warning last week that while De Beers had managed to maintain the 1992 interim dividend, "the current outlook would indicate a significant reduction in the final dividends".

London analysts who insist that they were given an "upbeat" assessment of the diamond market earlier this year when De Beers hosted an "investment road-show" in London, and who now say they feel badly "let down" by last week's De Beers' interim announcement, are not in a forgiving mood.

Mr Ogilvie Thompson says there could be up to 50,000 illicit diggers in the Angolan fields, and because it is the dry season, the number of illegal diggers is increasing by 500 a day. When the rains come, digging will become more difficult.

The CSO has so far bought in a high percentage of smuggled stones, the total incidence of which is thought to be running at between \$400 million and \$500 million. Illegally produced equivalent to a large new mine coming into full production without the usual notice or time to prepare for its marketing.

From September, the CSO is deferring 25 per cent of its contracted purchases from producers who sell to the CSO, Veneta included.

The corporate emblem of Veneta is the guardian lion, the biblical symbol of St Mark, the patron saint of Venice.

Citizens of Venice daily offer prayers to St Mark that their city be spared from flood. Veneta will pray to St Mark that rains soon come in Angola, so that it can be saved from illicit stones.

## Japan's breweries thirst for exports

FROM REUTER IN TOKYO

JAPANESE brewers are hoping to quench their profits by raising their market shares in America, Europe and Asia. At present, Japanese exports account for a small fraction of world beer consumption.

Japan's four biggest brewers — Kirin, Asahi, Sapporo and Suntory — export about 30,000 kilolitres each year. Each case holds 12 633-millilitre bottles.

Kirin and Suntory have linked with Canadian brewers to make beer that will keep the premium image of imported beer in the US but be fresher on the shelves.

Molson, based in Montreal, brews Kirin beer for export to the US, where Kirin expects to sell 1.3 million cases in 1992. In February, Toronto-based John Labatt started making canned draught beer for Suntory, which aims to sell 200,000 cases in the US in the first year.

Japanese brewers are also eyeing the potentially lucrative European market. Kirin aims to strengthen European sales through a pact with Britain's Charles Wells, which will make Kirin lager at its factory in Bedford from February next year. Target production is 300,000 cases a year by 1996.

Courage, part of Australia's Foster's group, might produce Asahi beer in the UK if European sales reach 300,000 or 400,000 cases a year. Asahi owns a fifth of Foster's.

The Japanese brewing companies are also keen to expand in Asian countries with low import duties on beer, such as Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore.

## Delay in Wang results increases speculation about shake-up

FROM AP IN BOSTON

SPECULATION continues that a shake-up is looming at Wang Laboratories, as the struggling computer maker again refused to say when it would disclose last year's results.

Theresults, for the year to end-June, were originally expected by the end of July, and Wang officials later said they would be released in early August.

Ed Pignone, a spokesman for Wang, would only say that

the results will be released "soon". Under federal requirements, companies technically have 90 days to report, although typically they produce figures within a month after a quarter has ended.

James Popkin, an analyst with Gartner Group in Stamford, Connecticut, said: "They're probably taking time to figure out how to restructure the company to take advantage of its strengths."

Last week, Wang paid its employees two days early, triggering more talk about a possible filing for chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

However, Thomas Willmott, an analyst with Aberdeen Group in Boston, said if Richard Miller, Wang's chairman, needed to file for chapter 11, "he could have done it three weeks ago".

Instead, Mr Willmott speculated that Mr Miller might be

**British Gas considers whether to carry out demerger**

BY MARTIN WALLER  
DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

BRITISH Gas, under investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission after a long-running battle with Ofgas, the industry regulator, is considering a novel scheme of "unbundling" which would break up the business into half a dozen or more independent business units.

The scheme, one of a number of options under consideration in the face of the threat of a monopolies commission inspired break-up of British Gas, would also allow thousands of jobs to be shed from the company's 70,000-strong workforce. City sources say.

British Gas refused to comment on the unbundling, but it is known the study was already being drawn up well before last month's reference to the monopolies commission of the entire gas market in Britain.

Among the possibilities under consideration are the splitting of the trading side into four separate businesses: retailing, installation and contracting, domestic supply to the 18 million households who currently take gas, and the contract business supplying industrial consumers. At the same time the transportation side would be divided into pipelines and storage.

All the separate businesses would be run as independent profit centres, with their own management standards of service and profit targets.

British Gas may eventually put this option to the monopolies commission as part of its submission to the enquiry, expected to report next spring.

The company hopes such a proactive stance, putting forward the prospect of an effective break-up of the company along business lines, will be enough to forestall some of its more radical critics who are keen that the monopoly be split into quite independent companies, possibly even on a regional basis. British Gas is keen to resist such a threat, having successfully fought off just such a split when the business was privatised in 1986.

The company believes that against a background of tighter regulatory control, unbundling would offer the only real prospect of further cost-cutting in the years ahead.

British Gas believes the monopoly enquiry was forced on it by what it sees as the hostile approach taken by the head of Ofgas, Sir James McKinnon. He wanted to refer the transportation side to the monopolies commission after failing to reach agreement with the company over the importation of more outside competition into this monopoly business.

British Gas then decided to raise the stakes by requesting Michael Heseltine, trade secretary, to refer all of the company's business, including supply of gas to domestic customers, to the monopolies commission.

## Third of onshore North Sea oil jobs under threat

BY GEORGE SIVELL



ABOUT a third of onshore jobs in the North Sea oil industry could disappear in the next two years because of rising costs, low oil prices and the British tax regime. So says the UK Offshore Operators Association, which estimates that about 50,000 out of 150,000 onshore jobs, largely in Scotland and the North of England, could disappear as its 35 exploration and production members slow down spending. Onshore employment in the industry far exceeds the number of jobs offshore, put at 35,000.

The association's predictions follow cuts at BP and Amoco. BP's chief executive, David Simon, has said the group will reduce capital spending from \$8 billion last year to \$5 billion next year and the year after. Such cuts are seen in the industry as the start of the structural decline in North Sea operations as production at the large fields falls. That will be replaced only by oil and gas from

much smaller fields whose output can be handled by the equipment put in place for the larger fields. Such developments dispense with the need for new platforms.

There has been a glut of smaller developments that can be traced back to the aftermath of the oil price fall in 1986. At its nadir, oil was changing hands for \$8 a barrel before rising to \$40 at the height of the Gulf war, before falling to the current \$18. This places great pressure on costs, which the offshore association sees as the biggest obstacle to North Sea developments. Despite advances in technology production costs still rose 20 per cent last year at some North Sea producers. Expressed in real 1991 terms, the operating cost of producing a barrel of oil has risen from £1.75 in the mid-1970s to £3.30 today.

Although the tax system can mitigate rising costs and weak prices, there are anomalies in the way it works. The

offshore association says that a small, 50-million-barrel oilfield producing via existing facilities can be exempt from petroleum revenue tax, but a 100-million-barrel field can suffer the full impact at the top marginal rate, \$3 to \$5 per cent. The association says: "The tax regime is not sensitive to the new economics of the North Sea." In almost 30 years, the oil companies say they have invested £110 billion and paid £75 billion of tax.

The oil producers are also fighting Brussels bureaucracy. This year, the European Commission brought British producers under the terms of the new procurement directive, which takes effect on January 1. This requires oil producers to advertise every supply contract to all the companies eligible to supply the industry throughout the construction process. This would delay the speed at which first oil is produced. Such bureaucracy would add a critical 2 per cent to production costs.

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REPORTING THIS WEEK

CUT-EDGE

# Profit markdown in store at Argos

TODAY

TOUGH competition, as retailers try to boost sales during the recessionary squeeze, is likely to depress first-half profits at Argos, Britain's biggest catalogue shopping chain.

Julie Ramshaw, at Morgan Stanley, expects interim pre-tax profits to slip to £7 million, down from £10.7 million last time. Market forecasts range from £7 million to £10 million. The interim dividend should "at least" be maintained at 2.1 p a share.

However, analysts will be more interested to hear what Argos has to say about current trading than its profits because the company makes most of its money in the second half of the year, which includes the all-important Christmas trading period.

Argos said in May that its total sales so far in 1992 were up on the same period a year ago but considered it too early to say whether there had been a sustained pick-up in demand.

Morgan Stanley thinks trading has been a little lacklustre and does not expect a particularly encouraging trading statement, given the dismal economic background and greater competition, with rivals cutting prices to battle the recession.

Some analysts fear that its costs may have risen faster than sales in the first half, squeezing its already narrow margins. As a discount retailer, Argos was considered quite recession-resistant when the economy started turning down, but it has proved to be a cyclical business. "People felt it would be immune to recession, but the recession has proved long and nasty," one analyst said.

Analysts want to hear what the company is doing to control costs and about progress so far at Chesterman, Argos' new specialist furniture chain.

Chesterman is expected to incur a loss of about £2 million this time, not helped by the dire state of the housing market and greater competition from among the DIY retailers, who are fighting a price war of their own.

Interim: Alliance Trust, Argos.



Under pressure: Robin Biggam, chairman of BICC, may be helped by better first-half margins

Interim: Heintz (Samuel & Sons), US Smaller Companies Investment Trust. Economic statistics: CBI survey of distributive trades (July).

TOMORROW

The benefits of cost-cutting and organic growth are expected to help Hickson International, the specialist chemicals group, announce interim pre-tax profits of £1.6 million, compared with £10.2 million last time, according to Philip Morris, at Smith New Court. Mr Morris is looking for a maintained interim dividend of 2.85p.

County NatWest WoodMac has pencilled in interim pre-tax profits of £10.5 million (£9 million) for Micro Focus Group, the computer software supplier.

Sedgwick Group, the insurance broker, is expected to report a slide in first-half pre-tax profits to £5.5 million, against £6.3 million last time, according to UBS Phillips & Drew. Market forecasts range from £5.4 million to £5.9 million. An improved 3p interim is anticipated.

Interim: Bedford (Wm), Brabent Resource, Burlington Group, CSC Investment Trust, City Centre Restaurants (owner), City Growth Fund, Hargan International, Inch Kenneth Kajang Rubber, Lomax (Robert H & Co), Micro Focus Group, Pifco Hedges, Quicks Group, Sedgwick Group.

Finals: Gold Fields of South Africa, Impala Platinum Holdings.

Economic statistics: UK acquisitions and mergers (second quarter); public sector borrowing requirement (July); quarrying analysis

of unemployment by age and duration (July).

WEDNESDAY

The continuing recession and tough trading conditions in overseas markets will keep pressure on first-half profits at BICC, the Balfour Beatty construction and cables group chaired by Robin Biggam, but margin improvements should limit the impact on the bottom line, like Styles, at Credit Lyonnais Laing, has pencilled in interim pre-tax profits of £60 million, against £65.9 million last time, although his forecast is clear of any provisions for property development, including Spitalfields. Market forecasts range from £53 million to £65 million. The interim dividend should be main-

tained at 6p a share, as the company promised it would maintain the year's payout at 19.25p at the time of May's £154 million rights issue.

One of the City's main talking points is whether BICC, part of the Transmanche Link consortium building the Channel tunnel, will indicate whether further provisions are likely for its Channel tunnel involvement, especially as Eurotunnel is still involved in a dispute with TML over rising costs of completing the undersized link between England and France.

Despite the difficult trading conditions gripping its sector, Marley, the building materials group, is expected to report a slight rise in interim pre-tax profits to £10 million (£9.3 million).

million), according to Mark Hake, at Nikko, the Japanese securities house. Market forecasts range from £6 million to £10 million.

Interims: AGA, BICC Group, BPP Holdings, Bradore Properties, Britannia Assurance, City Merchants High Income Trust, Duncraig, Finsbury Financial, High Income Investment Trust, Ingaham, M&G Income Investment Trust, Marley, Roseby, Victoria Finalis de Morgan Group, Genbel Investments, Harcourt Capital Fund, John Lewis, Marks & Spencer Group. Economic statistics: Retail sales (July); gross domestic product (second quarter — provisional estimate).

THURSDAY

Despite negative currency effects, improved margins, aided by cost-cutting, should help Rentokil Group, the environmental services and property-care group headed by David Newbigging, to report an advance in interim pre-tax profits to £50.4 million (£42.3 million), according to County NatWest. Market forecasts range from £50 million to £53 million. An improved interim dividend of 6.64p (£0.53p) a share is predicted.

Willis Corroon Group, the insurance and reinsurance broker, is expected to report a fall in interim pre-tax profits to £6.2 million (£69.4 million), according to Charles Coyne at Credit Lyonnais Laing. Market forecasts range from £5.6 million to £6.4 million. The quarterly dividend (3.3p) should be maintained.

Interims: Clarke (I), Dawson Group, Experian (International), Kode International, Lec Resources, McAlpine (Abro), Pilkington Glass, Shore Group Holdings, Willis Corroon Group, Wyevale Garden Centres. Finals: Bellwinch, EIT Group.

Economic statistics: Capital expenditure by the manufacturing industry (second quarter — provisional); major British banking groups' monthly statement (July); provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (July); manufacturers and distributors' stocks (second quarter — provisional).

FRIDAY

Interims: Fulmar Investment Trust, New Zealand Investment Trust (third quarter). Finals: Lycavrost. Economic statistics: National income advance annual estimates (1991).

PHILIP PANGALOS

## Hands off the spoiled baby at the Tokyo stock exchange

FROM REUTER IN TOKYO

THE day when Japanese authorities could stop a fall on the Tokyo stock market by raising an eyebrow at the large institutional buyers who have long disappeared. The policy of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) now is hands-off.

Despite predictions by business leaders that a further decline in the Nikkei average could lead to financial panic, the MoF is not getting involved, analysts say. "The stock market is like a spoiled baby crying," said Jesper Koll, economist at SG Warburg Securities (Japan) Inc. "The Nikkei is not a policy variable that the MoF or Bank of Japan (BoJ) have influence over." Mr Koll said.

The Nikkei index has tumbled much of this week, closing below the key psychological 15,000 level on Tuesday, its lowest closing level in six years and some 61 per cent below its all-time high of 38,915.87 in December 1989.

The declines over the past two-and-a-half years have fuelled calls for a broad range of measures specifically designed to give share prices a lift, by making it easier for individual investors to buy shares, changing rules regulating futures deals, or even using public

funds to buy shares. Market watchers have speculated that the MoF could include these and other steps later this month in a broader package of fiscal pump priming that aims to lift the entire economy. But the MoF has recently pursued laissez-faire policies that would make Adam Smith proud.

"There are no measures that the MoF can adopt directly that would influence the market. Stock prices should be decided in the stock market," Tsutomu Hata, finance minister, told a news conference only days ago.

Many private analysts

maintain that with almost full employment, low inflation and a sound fiscal condition, Japan has little to fear from weaker share prices. "There is little direct relationship between share prices and real economic growth," said Chiharu Shima, economist at UBS Phillips and Drew International Ltd.

The faltering ability of the banks to lend is one commonly cited problem that weak share prices could exacerbate. But the BoJ argues that demand for money is low anyway and many large companies are enjoying healthy financial positions.

In addition, Japan's financial authorities still seem haunted by nightmares of the bubble economy of the late 1980s referring often to those days in defence of current policies.

Significant factors within the MoF would just let the stock market find its own level, and even overshoot to the downside, rather than risk re-inflating asset values with artificial attempts to shore up share prices, economists say.

"Stock prices usually reflect the economy, not the other way around," said Geoffrey Barker, senior economist at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd.

They are likely to have difficulty in persuading the mortgage lender to allow them to sell. One reason is that lenders will usually be re-imburased by insurance

## Price mentality holds key to housing market

AS this year has passed, it has become apparent that inflation is falling, if anything, faster than expected. But it has also become clear that the high inflation mentality is entrenched in far more parts of the economy than just the labour market.

Labour cost inflation has not yet disappeared, but it has retreated, with average earnings growth down to 5 per cent and manufacturing unit labour cost inflation at just 1.7 per cent in the second quarter. But even if this trend continues in the right direction — and the concentration of unemployment increases in the previously overheating southern parts of the country suggests it will — it will take time for other parts of the economy to adjust to the new low inflation environment.

Foremost among these appears to be the property market. This year, it became clear that the ubiquitous "upward-only" rent adjustment clauses, designed for an era of endless inflation, were having a disastrous effect on the economy. These clauses have not prevented many property companies from going into administration — or being informally administered by their banking creditors — but they and the mentality behind them has almost certainly contributed to a significant number of bankruptcies among tenant companies, large and small.

Similar problems have emerged in the housing market. It badly needs more transactions, and in many cases that means lower prices. The large number of unsold properties provides good evidence that prices are still too high to bring demand and supply into line.

Lower prices would entice first-time buyers into the market, helping to clear the logjam of unsold properties and thereby improving conditions for housebuilders. Lower prices would encourage buyers generally who are still scared to commit funds for fear prices may decline further. Lower prices would also contribute to the disinflation mentality in the economy as a whole and help reduce wage inflation.

But there is a broader lesson here. High inflation, with 4.5 per cent being a floor rather than a ceiling, has been part of the British economic scene for three decades. As inflation falls lower and lower, with figures in the 2 to 3 per cent range likely in the next six to nine months, more and more institutional problems will be exposed.

The government should be on the watch and looking for legal and regulatory changes to ease these. By doing this, it will reduce the economic and hence political cost of disinflation and help to convince one of the most sceptical groups of all that low inflation is here to stay.

This group is bond investors, whose residual doubts over the political commitment to low inflation are holding up gilt yields, in the face of falling inflation, and thus pushing real yields to high levels that surely cannot be sustainable.

GILES KEATING  
Chief economist  
Credit Suisse First Boston

## Boeing gains research foothold in Russia

FROM AP IN SEATTLE

BOEING is to gain a foothold in Russia's long-closed aerospace industry with a research centre in the Moscow area. The company said an agreement covering the centre has been signed in Moscow.

Larry Clarkson, Boeing vice-president for planning and international development, said: "There is a tremendous amount of technology there. This will help us get in on the ground floor and establish business ties with that coun-

try." The centre, due to open early next year, will operate under Boeing Commercial Airplane Group. It will initially employ up to 30 Russian engineers and scientists and a few engineers from Seattle-based Boeing. Early research will focus on commercial aviation programmes, but specific plans will not be set until later this year, Boeing said.

Russia's aerospace technology has long been considered top secret, but with the dissolution of the Soviet Union advances from Russia's Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute are coming to light in business ventures. Mr Clarkson said: "The technology there is of great value to Boeing and its customers."

An example is the world-class collection of wind tunnels and aerospace test facilities at the research institute Tsagl. The institute is in the Moscow suburb of Zhukovsky, which is under consideration as the site of the Boeing centre.

Boeing has completed tests of a Tsagl wind tunnel that simulates conditions at flight

faster than the speed of sound.

In a separate development, Boeing is seeking to enter a joint venture with British Airways and Aeroflot, the former state airlines of the Soviet Union. The airlines said last year they would create an international carrier named Air Russia BA has ordered 13 Boeing 767-300 extended-range jetliners as part of Air Russia's startup fleet. Service is scheduled to begin in 1994.

### BRITISH FUNDS

Stock Outstanding (millions)	Stock	Price	Int. %	Div. %	Stock Outstanding (millions)	Stock	Price	Int. %	Div. %
<b>SHORTS (under 5 years)</b>									
1,921	Treas 5% 2002	100%	-	-	5,532	Treas 9% 2002	120%	-	0.40
8,091.8	Treas 10% 2002	100%	-	-	2,503	Treas 10% 2003	100%	-	0.19
726.6	Treas 2% 1993	99%	-	-	3,604	Treas 3% 1994-04	100%	-	4.25
(140.9)	Treas 2% 1994	99%	-	-	3,150	Treas 11% 2004-06	100%	-	7.63
585.7	Treas 3% 1994	100%	-	-	1,625	Treas 11% 2004-06	100%	-	8.11
(184.4)	Treas 3% 1995	100%	-	-	4,442	Conv 3% 2005	102%	-	10.33
91.2	Treas 3% 1996	100%	-	-	2,200	Treas 12% 2004-06	102%	-	10.28
91.2	Treas 3% 1997	100%	-	-					
<b>MEDIUMS (5 to 15 years)</b>									
4,653	Treas 5% 2002	97%	-	-	2,000	Conv 3% 2002	97%	-	9.00
1,101	Treas 6% 2002	91%	-	-	2,287	Treas 8% 2002	97%	-	9.26
2,200	Treas 6% 2003	90%	-	-	3,150	Treas 11% 2003-07	105%	-	10.17
930	Treas 7% 2003	90%	-	-	1,625	Treas 11% 2004-08	100%	-	10.36
930	Treas 8% 2004	90%	-	-	3,150	Treas 8% 2005	98%	-	9.99
930	Treas 9% 2005	90%	-	-	2,002	Conv 3% 2005	100%	-	9.97
930	Treas 10% 2006	90%	-	-	2,500	Treas 12% 2006-2008	100%	-	10.25
930	Treas 11% 2007	90%	-	-	700	Treas 7% 2012-15	98%	-	8.74
930	Treas 12% 2008	90%	-	-	1,000	Treas 12% 2011-17	98%	-	9.26

## Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your share price movements and click the button to give you your overall return. Add them up to give you your current win or loss against the daily dividend figure. If it is negative you have won outright or a share of the day's profit. Just select if you want to follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available for claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Bimmer	Industrial	-10
2	Br Petroleum	Oil & Gas	-10
3	Tesco	Foods	-10
4	Sherriff	Building/Rds	-10
5	Grand Met	Breweries	-10
6	Pilkington	Industrial	-10
7	French Conn	Drapery/Sts	-10
8	Gibbs Mew	Breweries	-10
9	Stevens	Industrial	-10
10	BET Ord	Industrial	-10
11	Les Services	Motors/Air	-10
12	Coumons	Chem/Phar	-10
13	Invergordon Dm	Breweries	-10
14	Higgs & Hill	Building/Rds	-10
15	Unit Group	Newspaper/Pub	-10
16	AAH	Industrial	-10
17	Northumbrian	Water	-10
18	Smitte Ind	Industrial	-10
19	Park Foods	Foods	-10
20	Werner	Property	-10
21	Sequoia	Transport	-10
22	BTR	Industrial	-10
23	Hughes Tch	Industrial	-10
24	Marley	Building/Rds	-10
25	Sox Met	Property	-10
26	Boxmore Ind	Industrial	-10
27	Vaux Group	Breweries	-10
28	Vickers	Industrial	-10
29	Geor	Foods	-10
30	Mitel	Electrical	-10
31	Expo Louis	Oil & Gas	-10
32	RMC Gp	Building/Rds	-10
33	Rathnas Corp	Drapery/Sts	-10
34	Delta	Electrical	-10
35	Reliance Sec	Industrial	-10
36	Torex Hg	Building/Rds	-10
37	Croda	Chem/Phar	-10
38	Wasco	Industrial	-10
39	Br Land	Property	-10
40	Morrison (W)	Foods	-10
41	Business Tech	Industrial	-10
42	Met Stalen	Newspaper/Pub	-10
43	Lee (Artisan)	Industrial	-10
44	Gr Portland	Property	-10

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Please take into account any minus signs

### Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily goals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize on Saturday. The £4,000 weekly prize will be carried over to next week.

No	Company	Price	Wkly	Mo	Ytd	P/E
<b>RANKS, DISCOUNT, H/P</b>						
1	ABP	100	100	100	100	100
2	ABCD	100	100	100	100	100
3	ABE New 2	100	100	100	100	100
4	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
5	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
6	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
7	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
8	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
9	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
10	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
11	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
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41	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
42	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
43	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
44	ABG	100	100	100	100	100

No	Company	Price	Wkly	Mo	Ytd	P/E
<b>BREWERIES</b>						
1	Affle & Sons	100	100	100	100	100
2	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
3	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
4	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
5	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
6	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
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35	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
36	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
37	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
38	ABG	100	100	100	100	100
39	ABG	100	100</			

All Blacks work hard for victory on emotional occasion for rugby union

## South Africans back among the best

**South Africa ..... 24**  
**New Zealand ..... 27**

BY DAVID HANDS  
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT  
IN JOHANNESBURG

SILVER medals again for South Africa but there was a golden glow on the horizon at Ellis Park on Saturday. Before 70,000 emotional spectators the Springboks returned to international rugby not as they must have hoped, with victory but with something almost as valuable the knowledge that, after eight years away, they can still compete with the world's best.

John Williams, their coach, is convinced that once his players have toured and received the chance to develop their skills and self-confidence as a group they will become an outstanding XV. Bob Dwyer, whose Australians play South Africa in Cape Town on Saturday, agreed that now another country should be admitted to the world's leading group of Australia, New Zealand and England.

It was a remarkable, intense occasion resembling the old South Africa as much as the new: the flaunting of nationalist flags, the heavy rhythms of rock music building the crowd up to fever pitch on a sun-bathed day, before the dour reality — 40 minutes of utter domination by the men in black who established a 10-0 lead and left their opponents frantic for some crumbs of possession.

Botha, South Africa's captain, spoke of difficulties in communication with the referee over his team's lineout deficiencies which left them 17-3 behind in what is now the dominant set-piece area of the game. That was unfair on Sandy MacNeill, who had been speaking all week, and did so on the pitch too, of his intention to penalise lifting at the lineout.

Botha might more legitimately have complained of being roughed up twice by Fitzpatrick, the All Blacks' captain, long after the ball had gone in a first half when South African players were warned twice for foul play. Happily their rugby did the talking for them in an utterly transformed second half.

Whether it was the effect of the new laws which redistribute possession so that one side cannot tie down the other so effectively; of fatigue after two months of touring, as Fitzpatrick was inclined to believe; or the sheer ability of the Springbok backs, I remain uncertain, but a game that had been smouldering suddenly became



Black magic: Buncic breaks away with the ball to create an opening for New Zealand's first try against South Africa in Johannesburg

an uncontrollable blaze. From the comfort of a 17-point lead (twice), New Zealand were hugely relieved to win by three goals and two penalty goals to three goals and a penalty, their first victory at Ellis Park since 1928 and the highest points aggregate in the 38 internationals played between these countries. Gerber's second try, five minutes into injury time, was scored amid complete chaos as both sides brought on replacements for the injured wings, Tuigamala and Small.

Botha believed that his team lost by not accepting the greater number of scoring opportunities that came their way; that is less than fair to New Zealand, who have a notable record at accepting such chances and for whom the back row, and Tuigamala and Buncic stood out. It is easy enough to forget just how young in international experience many of these All Blacks are too and how well Preston fitted in at scrum half after the early loss of Strachan with a dislocated collarbone.

Saturday's evidence, though, suggests there is not much wrong with South Africa's scrum (they took the only tight head of the game) nor

with their back play. Small, on the right wing, had an outstanding match, blotted only when he dropped the ball trying to put it under his arm after van Rensburg had split the defense and the line was at his mercy. The wing will play against the Australians in Cape Town if he recovers from a bruised shoulder, while Styger — who replaced Rodgers (hamstring strain) at loose head — retains his place in Cape Town.

NEW ZEALAND: J K Timu (Otago), J P Muller (Convensor), Botha (2), Penally, Bond (3), T. R. Smith (Taranaki), T. R. Smith (Convensor), Far (3), Parsons (2).

SOUTH AFRICA: J T J van Rensburg (Transvaal), J. S. Botha (Transvaal), P. G. Muller (Cape), D. M. Gerber (Western Province), F. Hendricks (Transvaal), H. E. Botha (Northern Transvaal capt.), R. J. P. Pretorius (Natal), F. Rodgers (Transvaal), J. C. Botha (Transvaal), J. L. Stander, U. L. Schutte (Northern Transvaal), L. J. Muller (Natal), W. J. Barnhart (Natal), A. Gaikwad (Eastern Province), A. W. Morkel (Cape), J. C. Botha (Northern Transvaal), J. C. Bredt (Transvaal).

Botha (Natal), R. J. Botha (Transvaal), F. Botha (Natal), H. Botha (Transvaal), V. L. Tulipani (Auckland), Rep: M. J. Cooper (Wellington), G. J. Fox (Auckland), A. D. Bradstock (Auckland), C. R. Currie (Auckland), A. W. Lee (Wellington), B. S. T. Fitzpatrick (Auckland), capt., O. M. Brown (Auckland), J. W. Joseph (Otago), D. Jones (Wellington), M. J. Bond (Auckland), M. Jones (Auckland), 2 V. Brooks (Auckland). Referee: R. MacNeil (Austral).

Peter Slattery will lead the Australians against Eastern Province tomorrow.

## National anthem provokes an international incident

FROM DAVID HANDS

THE unscheduled playing of the national anthem, *Die Stem*, before the international between South Africa and New Zealand has angered the African National Congress (ANC). A spokesman said that the ANC, which perceives that anthem as a symbol of the repression that had fought against, might find it necessary to review support for future rugby tours which would include the planned visit by South Africa to France and England this autumn and next year.

The row broke only hours

after a meeting, arranged at short notice, between Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, and members of the Australian tour management and players. Mandela — who was unable to attend the match — F W de Klerk, the state president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha Freedom Party movement, and the ANC's sports spokesman, and to

Steve Tshwete, were all at Ellis Park. They assured Joe French, the Australian Union president, of his support for sporting contacts.

Bob Dwyer, the Australian coach, added that Mandella told the meeting that "sport, above all, has the ability to bring people of all races and persuasions together", and that the next step was to give people a team behind which they could unite. "He was extremely conciliatory," Dwyer added.

The internal agreement, when both the New Zealand and Australian rugby teams arrived in South Africa earlier this month, was that national anthems would not be played before matches.

Spectators were urged by

the South African rugby authorities not to take national banners to the match and to observe a minute's silence in memory of those who had died in the pursuit of freedom

and democracy in South Africa. Instead, there was a rash of flags all over Ellis Park and an impromptu singing of *Die Stem* before it was announced that the anthems of both countries would be played — a decision believed in some quarters to have been taken by local rugby officials.

Sakkie Macozoma, an ANC spokesman, said the actions of the crowd and the actions of the anthems suggested those responsible "identified themselves with the call made by the Conservative Party and the AWB [the extreme right wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging] for defiance of the government".

Representatives of the New Zealand team, which returns home today, met Mandela in Johannesburg yesterday morning. The ANC leader was involved in discussions during the rest of the day and the ANC is expected to make a statement on the issue today.

The success of the Surrey

shooter in Canada's equivalent of the Queen's Prize followed Antony Ringer's win in the Grand Aggregate trophy, the overall championship. The British team took the long and short range international trophies, keeping their unbeaten record. In the long range

## BOWLS

### Thomas produces inspired form to dispose of Allcock

BY GORDON ALLAN

TONY Allcock of England, Richard Corsie of Scotland and Steve Adamson of Ireland, all lost on the opening day of the section matches in the Woolwich world championship singles at Worthing yesterday.

Will Thomas, of Wales, played inspired bowls to beat Allcock 25-9; Corsie, leading Bill Mosley, of South Africa, 22-12, scored only one more shot; and Adamson lost 25-23 to Chai Hon Young, a former hockey international from Singapore.

Scotland and Israel won gold medals on Saturday. Both triumphed with something to spare.

Alex Marshall and Richard Corsie defeated Sammy Allen and Steve Adamson of Ireland, 35-14 in the pairs final and Leon Blum, Lawrence Mendelsohn and Cecil Bransky comfortably beat Cyril Lahana, Robbie Rayfield and Kevin Campbell, of South Africa, 23-12 in the triples competition.

It was Scotland's first individual gold medal at any world championship and Israel's first medal of any colour.

The Scots scored nine shots on the opening two ends and were never in danger. Bransky, who emigrated to Israel from South Africa, skipped his team into a 16-2 lead, giving the South Africans scant hope of recovery.

Scotland also won the triples bronze at the expense of England, Graham Robertson, Willie Wood and Angus Blair scoring 24-14 over Roy Cuts, Andy Thomson and John Bell. The pairs bronze went to the Canadians, Bill Boerner and Ronnie Jones, with Tony Allcock and John Ottaway, of England fifth.

## RIFLE SHOOTING

### Coleman caps success

DANNY Coleman won the Governor General's Prize in Ottawa on Saturday, to cap a week of victories by the Fairfield Great Britain team at the Canadian national championships (Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent writes).

The success of the Surrey shooter in Canada's equivalent of the Queen's Prize followed Antony Ringer's win in the Grand Aggregate trophy at the National Smallbore Rifle Association championships. Oliphant had completed a similar double at the Scottish championships in June.

match, Britain had a 19-point lead over the Australians, but only five points at short range. Meanwhile, the Athelings, the British Cadet team, won the annual Michael Faraday match with Canadian cadets.

At Bisley on Saturday, John Oliphant, of Basildon, won the British prone smallbore rifle championship, the day after taking the Grand Aggregate Trophy at the National Smallbore Rifle Association championships. Oliphant had completed a similar double at the Scottish championships in June.

## FOR THE RECORD

### POWERBOATING

STOOG-KOMI World Inland circuit continues.

1. Duggan (GB), av speed 46.4mph, 2.

G. Capellin (Ita), 46.40, 3. S. F. Bocca (Ita),

46.35; 2. Strom (GB), 46.26, 3. S. Steely (USA), 46.29, 4. B. Nicholson (GB),

46.25; 5. A. D. Evans (GB), 46.19, 6. J. Davis (GB), 46.18, 7. D. Lovell (GB), 46.17, 8. J. D. Lovell (GB), 46.16, 9. J. Lovell (GB), 46.15, 10. J. Lovell (GB), 46.14, 11. D. Lovell (GB), 46.13, 12. S. Lovell (GB), 46.12, 13. J. Lovell (GB), 46.11, 14. D. Lovell (GB), 46.10, 15. S. Lovell (GB), 46.09, 16. D. Lovell (GB), 46.08, 17. D. Lovell (GB), 46.07, 18. D. Lovell (GB), 46.06, 19. D. Lovell (GB), 46.05, 20. D. Lovell (GB), 46.04, 21. D. Lovell (GB), 46.03, 22. D. Lovell (GB), 46.02, 23. D. Lovell (GB), 46.01, 24. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 25. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 26. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 27. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 28. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 29. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 30. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 31. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 32. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 33. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 34. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 35. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 36. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 37. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 38. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 39. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 40. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 41. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 42. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 43. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 44. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 45. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 46. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 47. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 48. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 49. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 50. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 51. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 52. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 53. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 54. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 55. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 56. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 57. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 58. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 59. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 60. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 61. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 62. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 63. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 64. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 65. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 66. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 67. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 68. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 69. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 70. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 71. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 72. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 73. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 74. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 75. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 76. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 77. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 78. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 79. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 80. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 81. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 82. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 83. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 84. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 85. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 86. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 87. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 88. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 89. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 90. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 91. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 92. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 93. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 94. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 95. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 96. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 97. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 98. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 99. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 100. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 101. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 102. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 103. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 104. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 105. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 106. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 107. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 108. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 109. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 110. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 111. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 112. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 113. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 114. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 115. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 116. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 117. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 118. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 119. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 120. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 121. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 122. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 123. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 124. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 125. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 126. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 127. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 128. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 129. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 130. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 131. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 132. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 133. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 134. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 135. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 136. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 137. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 138. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 139. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 140. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 141. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 142. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 143. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 144. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 145. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 146. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 147. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 148. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 149. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 150. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 151. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 152. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 153. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 154. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 155. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 156. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 157. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 158. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 159. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 160. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 161. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 162. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 163. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 164. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 165. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 166. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 167. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 168. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 169. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 170. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 171. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 172. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 173. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 174. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 175. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 176. D. Lovell (GB), 46.00, 177. D. Lovell (GB), 46





Television takes the gloss off St Andrew's win

## Birmingham receive a fine shot in the arm from Donowa

Birmingham City ..... 1  
Notts County ..... 0

By LOUISE TAYLOR

THE Sunday servers at St Andrew's yesterday turned into a celebration of Birmingham City's promotion to the first division. Only a surprisingly low crowd of 10,641 could detract from victory over newly relegated Notts County. Or perhaps that figure should not have raised eyebrows.

Central Television's enthusiasm for screening their matches on Sunday dictates that Birmingham do not have a scheduled Saturday home fixture until October, at least.

Maybe the cameras had something to do with the plentiful places on the St Andrew's terrace — or were

the stay-away supporters simply put off by City's appalling new blue and yellow striped kit? Looking a walking advertisement for bad-taste wallpaper, Birmingham still managed to take a ninth-minute lead.

The decisive goal arrived against the run of play but was a memorable way in which to cement a return from exile in the old third division.

With County only managing to half-clear the ball, it fell to Louie Donowa, lurking wide on the left and a good 25 yards out. His spectacular right-foot volley took a deflection before leaving Cherry with no chance in the County goal. Donowa continued to menace — he created an inviting opportunity from which Fram's cross was blocked — but Sale's lack of pace let Birmingham down in the second half.

Loughborough Thomas again rattled Gosney's crossbar with an eye-catching rising shot; clear-cut chances were thin on the ground. County are no object of beauty but remain sufficiently streetwise to ensure survival, at least.

Like County, Birmingham — who almost doubled the score when Rodgeron hit a post at the death — will probably fall short of promotion this season. They have some nice ideas and neat touches but too many worries. Or at least, their manager, Terry Cooper, does. "I'm worried all the television will encourage people not to come to games." Birmingham, he added, would normally have expected a minimum attendance of 15,000 for yesterday's fixture and a total revenue of £5,000 more — taking into account the £20,000 television fee — had the cameras not been present.

NORTHERN COUNTIES: A. Gossney, J. Cooper, J. Loughborough, D. Thomas, D. Fram, P. Mardon, L. Donowa (sub: P. Rodgeron).

NORTHS: C. Short, M. Johnson, D. O'Rourke, M. Draper (sub: P. Hardinge), A. Wilson, A. Jones, R. Matthews (sub: K. Wilson, D. Barnes, A. Ward).

## Allen shows poise to propel West Ham

A STUNNING goal from Clive Allen gave West Ham United a fine start to the first division. Newcastle United attracted 28,545 for their fixture with Southeastern United and the supporters were rewarded with a 2-2 win.

Their joy was complete on learning that their rivals, Sunderland, had lost 1-0 to Swindon Town, whose player-manager, Glenn Hoddle, scored a league goal for the first time since his Tottenham Hotspur days.

Derby County experienced an unscheduled 1-0 defeat by newly promoted Peterborough United, where Charley scored the goal, while at Leicester City, their former manager, David Pleat, saw his present Leicestershire team lose 2-1, with Whilton claiming the winner in the last minute.

The highest attendance on Saturday was recorded not in

## Ardiles plots new way for Albion

By KATH BLACKMORE

OSVALDO Ardiles, the new West Bromwich Albion manager, made his intentions clear before his team briefly to the top of the division, was one of the more interesting developments of last season and Ardiles clearly feels he has a mandate for the stylish approach.

"You will notice a difference in the kind of football we will be playing," he wrote, in the programme. "It won't be as direct as last season. We hope it will be entertaining and effective."

The revolt by Albion supporters against the methods of Bobby Gould, even when they carried the club briefly to the top of the division, was one of the more interesting developments of last season and Ardiles clearly feels he has a mandate for the stylish approach.

His team did enough at The Hawthorns on Saturday to suggest it can follow the recent precedent of Tranmere Rovers' and Brentford, and gain promotion from the lower divisions without resorting to the long ball.

Three goals in four minutes brought the game to life. After 20 minutes, Fereday's cross found Taylor, whose header gave Albion the lead. Three minutes later, McNally added another.

Blackpool, newly promoted but weakened by injuries, were in danger of being swept away but a minute later a poorly executed back pass by Hunter



Cause for celebration: Chapman rejoices after his first goal for Leeds

## Leeds benefit from Joseph's dilemma

Leeds United ..... 2  
Wimbledon ..... 1

By IAN ROSS

WHATEVER the implications of the back-pass rule and however unfair it would be to say that the conscientious new rule was solely responsible for Leeds making a winning start to the defence of their title on Saturday, it unquestionably had a bearing on the outcome of an engaging match at Elland Road.

Joseph, the Wimbledon right back, was the unfortunate party. As he went to meet McAllister's fiercely-driven cross, in the 14th minute, he was torn between removing the ball from the danger area with an unconstructive clearance and delivering to his goalkeeper a pass which Segers would, in

all probability, have been unable to gather up.

Ultimately Joseph's indecision was final. His hesitancy was punished by the predatory Chapman, who stole the ball off his toe before steering home a low shot for the first Leeds goal.

No doubt mindful that his own team looked equally uncomfortable when faced by the same dilemma, Howard Wilkinson, the Leeds manager, found sympathy for Joseph's plight. "Under normal circumstances a good full back would have knocked the ball back to his goalkeeper," he conceded.

The fact that Leeds were unable to breach Wimbledon's defence by more conventional means during the remainder of a half which they totally dominated served to emphasise not only their own shortcomings in front of goal

but also the good fortune which was enjoyed by their opponents.

Having negotiated a period of unrelenting Leeds pressure without sustaining any further damage, Wimbledon, described by Wilkinson before the game as "party proper par excellence", briefly threatened to collect an undeserved point when Barton's courageous long-range shot-cum-cross in the 76th minute drifted over the head of Lukic.

It was left to Chapman to restore a semblance of sanity with a swerve driven shot delivered four minutes before the final whistle.

If the afternoon was satisfactory for Leeds in a collective sense, several individuals had good reason to rue their manager's avowed intent to base upon a squad system his pursuit of excellence.

Strachan, the catalytic force

behind the club's remarkable resurgence, was restricted to a brief, albeit influential, appearance as a substitute while Rocastle, purchased from Arsenal at a cost of £2 million last month, progressed no further than the main stand.

"It is easy to explain David's absence," Wilkinson said. "I picked what I felt was the best team for this game; the team I felt had the best chance of winning. The nature of this competition, the League, is such that players must get used to the disappointment of being left out and then take their chance when it comes along."

LEEDS UNITED: J. Ulloa, J. Naismith (sub: G. Strachan), A. Barton, D. Bayliss (sub: B. Hodget), C. Fairclough, C. Whyte, E. Cantona, R. Walker, L. Chapman, G. McAllister, G. Speed.

WIMBLEDON: H. Segers, R. Joseph, G. Barton, W. Barton, J. Segers (sub: D. Blackwell), S. Fitzgerald, P. Miller, R. Earle, D. Holdsworth, L. Sanchez, A. Clarke (sub: D. Dobbs). Referee: G. Ashby.

## FA examines Ferguson's criticism of referee



Ferguson incensed

AS IF losing the opening day's game was not bad enough for Alex Ferguson, there could be further, more serious consequences for the Manchester United manager following his public criticism of Brian Hill, the referee in their 2-1 defeat by Sheffield United at Bramall Lane on Saturday (Clive White writes).

Ferguson has been reported as saying: "We will be making a vigorous protest about this man. We don't want him refereeing our matches again."

Ferguson was incensed, in particular, about Hill's decision to refuse his team a penalty for a first-half challenge by Tracey, the Sheffield goalkeeper, on Giggs. "At Bramall Lane three years ago he [Hill] turned down three penalty appeals," Ferguson said.

Deane had scored the first goal in the Premier League after five minutes before adding a second for Sheffield United from the penalty spot. Mark Hughes replied for Manchester United.

## ATHLETICS

### Jackson advances towards world record ambition

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

COLIN Jackson set a European and Commonwealth 110 metres hurdles record in the Cologne grand prix yesterday, but his was not the performance of the meeting. Moses Kiptanui, for whom no place could be found in the Kenyan Olympic team, broke Said Aouita's three-year-old world record for the 3,000 metres.

After finishing seventh in the Olympic final, Jackson said that the only way he could console himself for his failure to win the gold medal was by trying to ensure that he finished the season ranked as the world's No. 1. His other ambition, he said, was to challenge Roger Kingdom's world record of 12.92sec. Yesterday Jackson moved 0.02sec closer, running 13.04 to improve the European and Commonwealth record of 13.06 which he set at the 1990 Commonwealth Games.

After the second time in their two meetings since Barcelona, Jackson defeated the Olympic champion, Mark McCoy, of Canada. McCoy matched Jackson over the first three hurdles before the Welshman drew away. McCoy held his ground for second place in 13.16, with Tony Jarrett, Britain's best finisher in the Olympics and in the world championships last year, third.

Afterwards Jackson repeated his intention to go for the world record this season.

## RUGBY LEAGUE

### Featherstone lose Fox after Leeds deal flops

By CHRISTOPHER IRVINE

DERYCK Fox, the Featherstone Rovers captain and Great Britain scrum half, has told the second division club that he will not be starting the new season with them following the failure at the weekend to agree on a £200,000 transfer deal with Leeds.

Fox, 27, returned from Great Britain's summer tour, during which he became one of the game's hottest properties, enjoying highly complimentary reports, to captain Featherstone, the undefeated midweek side.

He now faces a possible period of redundancy, with Featherstone rejecting two offers, from Halifax and Bradford, and refusing to concede any significant price concessions to Leeds.

Bradford Northern emerged yesterday as Fox's last chance of a future in the first division.

## POLY

### Garth branch prevails in under-21 category

THE Pony Club championships, which have been contested by more than 80 teams at 13 clubs during the past month, were concluded over the weekend at Cowdray Park, Sussex, where 54 finalists competed in four age categories (John Watson writes).

The Gannon Trophy (for under-21s) was won 5-3 by the Garth branch against the Staff College, who received two. Nazher Gonzalez and Tariqoun Southwell scored the Garth goals.

The VWH, coming top of the under-18 Rendell class, carried off the main championship Bank of Ireland Trophy. The Old Berks won the under-16 Lorimers Trophy.

The Southdown East, playing a two-chukka final at Ambersham yesterday, beat the Royal Artillery branch in a race decider following a 1-1 draw in the Handley Cross (under-14) category.

WINNING TEAMS: GANNON: Garth (Trophy): 1. O des Barres, 2. T. Southwell, 3. N. Gonzalez, 4. M. Dolan, VWH (Rendell): 1. H. McLaughlin, 2. B. Bell, 3. D. Doherty, 4. C. Keating, 5. Old Berks (Lorimers): 1. K. Leech, 2. J. Heath, 3. H. Thomas, 4. D. Stott, Southdown East (Handley Cross): 1. H. Doherty, 2. C. West, 3. N. Dowdall, 4. T. Pet-Stevens.

OTHER WINNERS: Texaco Trophy: Pudsey Pirates. The Lorimers Trophy: Tandem Vandy. The Poly Vision Award: D. Stott.

# MORE STITCHES AND RIVETS THAN GAZZA'S KNEE.



To keep body and sole together you need rivets and all round, nylon lock stitching. You need "Integrity", new from Reebok.

**Reebok**

# Cork adds the fizz to England's flat selection for series



BY NAMING last winter's World Cup side, all but three, for this week's Texaco Trophy internationals against Pakistan, England's selectors have firmly closed the one eye they should have had on the future. It is a pragmatic, predictable and dismal un-enterprising choice.

The one imaginative inclusion is that of Dominic Cork, just 21 and an all-round talent of enormous potential. Even this progressive thinking, however, transpires to have been a reluctant after-thought as Cork's place would have gone to Derek Pringle if he had not excused himself on fitness grounds.

Micky Stewart, the team

manager, went to Hove yesterday to watch DeFreitas bowl, but stressed that he was satisfied the player was fit. If this is so, then DeFreitas plays without argument such is his standing, but three frenetic limited-overs games in five days may not be exactly what his deep-seated groin condition needs at this stage.

Illingworth's return is dispiriting. Words like worthy and dependable inevitably spring to the lips when he is discussed, but the truth is he is a limited slow bowler who is not going to improve. His

one-day record is steady but his presence insults both Tufnell and Salisbury.

Quite what Small is doing in the party is a mystery, possibly even to him. He was whistled up for the World Cup, with modest success, and he was chosen in the squad for the first two Texaco games this summer but did not play. He has taken only 13 wickets at 45 runs apiece in one-day cricket this year, while Tim Munton, one of seven casualties from the last Test party, has taken 22 wickets at half the cost and a better economy rate.

Reeve has spent the year battling against a pelvic inju-

ry and, although he has batted respectably, his bowling figures are dire in first-class games his nine wickets have cost 49 runs each and in the limited-overs competitions he has taken eight at 38.

Reeve and Small will presumably contest the last place in England's XI with Cork whose outswinging bowling and forthright batting should be a part of the set-up for years to come. He is, I think, self-possessed enough to withstand the Botham comparisons which began long ago and will reach a pitch this week when he may play his first international and Botham his 114th.

The only man in the side to have played more often is Allan Lamb and if there is greater merit in his inclusion, aged 38, it is because he is in irresistible form and wants to go on tour this winter.

Botham is in average form and is unavailable to tour. His recall could have been put down to ticket sales if it were not for the fact that all three games are already sold out.

Ted Dexter, chairman of the England committee, justifies his squad by saying that the tour was not considered, only the winning of these three games. This will be comforting news for David Gower, whose open disdain

Ramprakash and Carr steady nerves

## Middlesex wrap up long-awaited Sunday League title

By RICHARD STREETON

**UXBRIDGE** (Middlesex won toss): Middlesex (4pts) beat Yorkshire (by wickets)

**MIDDLESEX** won the Sunday League for the first time yesterday after this hard earned victory. Middlesex made a poor start as they set out to make 195 to win before Carr and Ramprakash turned the tide with a century stand for the fourth wicket.

It was the fourteenth win Middlesex have gained this season to equal the league record set by Sussex in 1982. Two leg-byes finally completed the Middlesex success and the 3,500 crowd swarmed across the field to thank Ted Dexter, the England committee chairman, present the champions £25,000 prize-money to Mike Gatting, the Middlesex captain.

Gatting said: "Obviously I am delighted. It has been a great team effort. I am particularly pleased for the newer members of the side like Weekes and Headley and for Carr on his return. Their success in support of our seamers and Emburey, the senior spinner, has been a big factor for us."

"Our batting, too, had been remarkably consistent and I must single out Haynes as the star. His frequent lengthy stays at the wicket guaranteed

	P	W	L	T	NRA	PL
Middlesex (11)	15	10	4	1	0	24
Essex (8)	15	11	4	0	0	24
Somerset (6)	15	9	6	0	0	24
Kent (17)	15	9	8	0	0	24
Surrey (16)	15	8	7	1	0	24
Warcs (4)	15	7	6	1	1	24
Worcestershire (3)	15	7	6	2	1	24
Durham (15)	15	7	7	1	1	24
Sussex (13)	15	7	7	0	0	24
Gloucestershire (13)	15	7	7	0	0	24
Leics (14)	15	6	8	0	0	24
Total (11) positions in brackets						248

us big totals in most of the matches and Roseberry and others, of course, have also scored runs.

"Apart from myself, we have also been greyhounds train

point coming when Ramprakash pulled Jarvis for a massive six over square leg. When Ramprakash was stumped, moving out against Tendulkar, 36 were wanted from five overs.

Carr pulled Batty, the off spinner, for six over mid-wicket, the over costing 15 as Weekes, too, drove and pulled fiercely. Weekes hit four fours in a nine-ball stay for 20 before he was caught down the leg side off Jarvis, before Middlesex went on to win with seven balls to spare. Carr was undefeated with a splendidly paced 60 not out.

Carr, bowling brisk off cutters and Weekes, the off spinner, were the bowlers who earlier had checked a spirited start by Yorkshire. They began like a runaway express train and had averaged nearly an over from the start when Tendulkar took them past 100, with an effortless on-drive against Emburey for six.

Carr and Weekes bowled their eight overs in harness unchanged from the 23rd over onwards and Yorkshire's run-rate slowed from the start of their association. Yorkshire's spirited start was mostly due to Kelly and Tendulkar. Tendulkar holed out at long-off against Weekes. Pickles played on against the same bowler before White and Jarvis mounted a brief closing acceleration.



Forcing stroke: Kellett, of Yorkshire, reaches 50 at Uxbridge with a four off Emburey

## Pakistanis decide on batting again for extra practice

By JOHN WOODCOCK

**BRISTOL** (second day of three): Gloucestershire won toss; the Pakistanis, with six second-innings wickets in hand, are 418 runs ahead of Gloucestershire

IT IS a long time since the standard of English cricket was shown up in quite as poor a light as it has been by the Pakistanis this summer. They were at it again yesterday, dismissing Gloucestershire for 123 and deciding that, in spite of a first-innings lead of 234, the prospect of beating again was too enticing to be resisted.

They were able to indulge themselves to this extent and still finish the day within comfortable reach of a ninth victory in their 12 three-day matches against the first-class counties. Those who have succeeded, in their innocence, in introducing an exclusively four-day championship programme for 1993, on the grounds that three days are no longer enough to achieve results on good pitches without a fiddle or some kind, must be wondering what is going on.

Although heavy overnight rain delayed yesterday's start by 75 minutes, the pitch was unaffected. It was true enough and not as slow as many at Bristol. But without Walsh to bowl and Athey to sell his wickets dearly, and against some admirable cricket, Gloucestershire have put up less than token resistance.

The Pakistanis bowled them out yesterday in under three hours without need of Mushtaq's leg breaks and googlies, which, all being well,

are a pleasure in store for today. With Wasim taking the match off, Akram and Aqib shared the wickets. They pitched the ball up and were usually doing a little something with it. They had plenty of support too: half the crowd must have come from the local and understandably cock-a-hoop Pakistani community.

Akram has now taken 76 wickets on the tour in 475 overs at 17 apiece. There were times yesterday when he was off a run of no more than five or six places, and others when he pulled out most of the stops. He is rather like Keith Miller in this way, doing what he feels like and rejoicing in his great natural skill.

For Gloucestershire, Dawson, another of Millfield's ample nursery, won some marks by bunting for 26 overs: Hancock looked a cricketer, albeit briefly, and Williams and Davies hit cheerfully enough to take the total past 100. But it was not until the Pakistanis turned after tea that there was any stroke-play to speak of. Then, even Ijaz, only recently arrived from Pakistan and out of practice, managed to sparkle for a while.

The idea is for Ijaz to play in the three remaining one-day internationals, the first of them at Trent Bridge on Thursday, and I expect it was partly to give him some batmaning that the Pakistanis opted to go in again. They lost two days to the rain at Taunton last week and want to give themselves the best chance they can of turning round the one-day series.

### Leics v Surrey

**THE OVAL**, second day of three: Leicestershire, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, are 102 runs ahead of Surrey

**LEICESTERSHIRE**: First Innings (V J Wells 88; M J Kelly 61 for 6) 216

Second Innings

T J Brown (bowled by Kendall) 32

J E Green & Stewart v Benham 5

J J Whisker & B P Blackwell 48

R F Gorham not out 0

Extras (1 b, 1 lb, 1 nb) 1

Total (3 wkt) 104

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-72, 3-98.

**SURREY**: First Innings

D P Adams & P Potter v Mullery 13

P D Adams & C P Mullery 13

J A Stansbie & K Mason v Mullery 13

G O Thorpe & Parsons v Mullery 13

M A Lynch & N Parsons v Parsons 105

A D Morris & C Morris v Morris 105

M J Bicknell & C Harrop v Parsons 5

N M Karim & N Parsons v Parsons 5

A J Murphy & Parsons v Parsons 5

Extras (2 b, 1 lb, 1 nb) 4

Total (3 wkt) 216

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-21, 3-32, 4-44, 5-59, 6-140, 7-145, 8-153, 9-163

**COLCHESTER** (second day of three): Essex, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, and 93 runs ahead of Northamptonshire

**HAMPSHIRE**: First Innings 260 (K D James 74, R A Smith 62; M Curran 5 for 102)

Second Innings

T C Middleton not out 11

K D James not out 2

J A N Ayres not out 2

Extras (1 b, 1 lb, 1 nb) 3

Total (1 wkt) 10

FALL OF WICKET: 1-14, 2-17, 3-18, 4-20, 5-21, 6-22, 7-23, 8-24, 9-25, 10-26, 11-27, 12-28, 13-29, 14-30, 15-31, 16-32, 17-33, 18-34, 19-35, 20-36, 21-37, 22-38, 23-39, 24-40, 25-41, 26-42, 27-43, 28-44, 29-45, 30-46, 31-47, 32-48, 33-49, 34-50, 35-51, 36-52, 37-53, 38-54, 39-55, 40-56, 41-57, 42-58, 43-59, 44-60, 45-61, 46-62, 47-63, 48-64, 49-65, 50-66, 51-67, 52-68, 53-69, 54-70, 55-71, 56-72, 57-73, 58-74, 59-75, 60-76, 61-77, 62-78, 63-79, 64-80, 65-81, 66-82, 67-83, 68-84, 69-85, 70-86, 71-87, 72-88, 73-89, 74-90, 75-91, 76-92, 77-93, 78-94, 79-95, 80-96, 81-97, 82-98, 83-99, 84-100, 85-101, 86-102, 87-103, 88-104, 89-105, 90-106, 91-107, 92-108, 93-109, 94-110, 95-111, 96-112, 97-113, 98-114, 99-115, 100-116, 101-117, 102-118, 103-119, 104-120, 105-121, 106-122, 107-123, 108-124, 109-125, 110-126, 111-127, 112-128, 113-129, 114-130, 115-131, 116-132, 117-133, 118-134, 119-135, 120-136, 121-137, 122-138, 123-139, 124-140, 125-141, 126-142, 127-143, 128-144, 129-145, 130-146, 131-147, 132-148, 133-149, 134-150, 135-151, 136-152, 137-153, 138-154, 139-155, 140-156, 141-157, 142-158, 143-159, 144-160, 145-161, 146-162, 147-163, 148-164, 149-165, 150-166, 151-167, 152-168, 153-169, 154-170, 155-171, 156-172, 157-173, 158-174, 159-175, 160-176, 161-177, 162-178, 163-179, 164-180, 165-181, 166-182, 167-183, 168-184, 169-185, 170-186, 171-187, 172-188, 173-189, 174-190, 175-191, 176-192, 177-193, 178-194, 179-195, 180-196, 181-197, 182-198, 183-199, 184-200, 185-201, 186-202, 187-203, 188-204, 189-205, 190-206, 191-207, 192-208, 193-209, 194-210, 195-211, 196-212, 197-213, 198-214, 199-215, 200-216, 201-217, 202-218, 203-219, 204-220, 205-221, 206-222, 207-223, 208-224, 209-225, 210-226, 211-227, 212-228, 213-229, 214-230, 215-231, 216-232, 217-233, 218-234, 219-235, 220-236, 221-237, 22

Cook and Sauers take a firm grip on golf's US PGA championship after third round

## Faldo regains the spring in his step to launch challenge

FROM MITCHELL PLATT  
GOLF CORRESPONDENT  
ST LOUIS, MISSOURI

NICK Faldo has played some exceptional rounds of golf in his career and his intention to compile another was abundantly clear in the US PGA championship at the Bellview Country Club here yesterday.

The spring was back in his step in the spring-like conditions as he launched his final round with birdies at each of the first two holes. It was a signal to Gene Sauers the overnight leader, that he was still a threat.

Faldo had slipped out of contention with a third round of 76, finishing eight shots behind Sauers. He is a master at repairing his game and he appeared to have done exactly that following a lengthy session with David Leadbetter.

His opening drive was straight, if not long, and he found the green with a glorious approach. His putt of 22 feet looked in the hole, from the moment he struck it and he strode purposefully on to the 2nd, when he made a putt of four feet for another birdie. Faldo narrowly missed a birdie from 15 feet at the 4th and he left short a putt of 20 feet for a two at the 6th.

John Cook, the American

who forfeited a clear chance to win the Open last month, beat Sauers in a play-off for the Bob Hope Classic in January. Cook emerged as a contender here when, with a third round of 67, he joined Jim Gallagher Jr on 210. Mark Brooks, another American, was the only other player under par entering the final round.

The greens, with their piebald texture, have become tricky when baked by a hot sun, as was the case at the weekend. Faldo took three putts on three occasions during his 76. He blamed his long game, which lacked authority, but he was still a victim of the greens. His confidence waned and he came close to equaling his highest score in 69 rounds this year, of 77.

Steve Richardson also faltered on Saturday when he took 75 and his hopes of recovering vanished when he began his final round with two bogies. Anders Forsbrand, of Sweden, who joined Faldo and Richardson on 214 with a third-round 70, maintained his challenge with a birdie at the 1st. Norström, however, took six at the 5th.

Colin Montgomerie dropped a shot at his first hole but he recovered with birdies at the next two holes, where he holed from four feet and eight feet. He went on to make a two-stroke 6th from 20 feet and he was out in 33 with a putt of 18 feet for a birdie at the 9th. But the Scot dropped three shots in a row from the 11th.

Mark James, who missed the cut in four tournaments out of six before finishing runner-up in the BMW International Open a week ago, will have been boosted by playing four rounds here. He finished with a third successive round of 72 for a total of 291.

**EUROPEAN LEAGUE**

208: G Sauers, 67, 69, 70, 70; J Maggat, 71, 72, 65; N Price (2nd), 70, 70, 68; M Palmer, 71, 72, 67; J Gallagher Jr, 72, 65, 72; G Morgan, 71, 68, 72; D Forster, 71, 72, 68; P Ashton, 73, 68, 70; R Floyd, 69, 70, 72; D Forster, 70, 73, 70; B Anderson, 72, 73, 72; G Morgan, 71, 68, 72; C Pavitt, 71, 73, 70; A Forthorne (Eng), 67, 73, 72; R McIlroy, 71, 72, 70; S Hart, 73, 65, 72; M Faldo (USA), 68, 69, 70, 70; S Stadler, 67, 72, 75; R Cochen, 68, 69, 70; D Watson, 74, 72, 69; T Kite, 70, 70; N Nelson (Eng), 71, 72, 65; S Elkerton (Aus), 74, 70, 71; G Hartung, 71, 72, 72; F Couples, 73, 73, 72; D Forster, 71, 72, 68; G Naylor (Eng), 71, 74, 71; J Surman, 73, 71, 72; J Beckett, 73, 71; V Singh (IND), 70, 72, 73; T Watson, 73, 71, 72; P Flavin, 70, 70, 73; L McDowell, 71, 72, 70; J McIlroy, 71, 72, 70; J Doherty (NI), 72, 73, 70; S Hart, 72, 73, 70; H Park, 70, 70, 69; N Lancaster, 69, 70, 74; F Hobbs (NZ), 68, 69, 74; S

### CRICKET

## Second place is secure for Essex

BY IVO TENNANT

IN SPITE of the realisation that the Sunday League title was destined elsewhere, and that their energies and ambition might be better conserved for a climactic championship, Essex gained a victory yesterday that should mean that they will finish sole runners-up to Middlesex. If that is any compensation, Nottinghamshire, champions and now also-rans, were defeated by 11 runs at Colchester.

Essex, having not won a one-day trophy during Gooch's time as captain, mustered no more than 176 for seven, a total which Nottinghamshire, through a characteristically patient half-century by Broad, nearly reached. It

## Australians turn to spin

Colombo: Australia are banking on spin for the opening Test of the three-match series against Sri Lanka, which starts here today.

Shane Warne, 22, a leg-spinner who appeared in two Tests against India early this year, has been named in a side which also includes the off-spinner, Greg Matthews. Warne replaces the fast bowler, Tony Dodemaide, in the side that lost the first one-day international in Colombo on Saturday.

Australia have won only one Test in the Indian sub-continent since 1969 — over Sri Lanka, at Kandy in 1983. "I think it's time to set the record

straight," Alan Border, their captain, said.

Sri Lanka, who last year, in the Test in 1986, as well as winning Australia in the Test series for the first time, Test cricket is returning to Sri Lanka after a five-year break because of the separatist violence on the island.

There was also an undefeated

innings of 118 off 122 balls

by Whitsator at the Oval, one

that brought Leicestershire,

the bottom-placed county, a five-wicket win over Surrey.

Whitsator was given a stand-up

by Nixon, his partner in an unbeaten stand of 124.

Micky Stewart remains Eng-

land's manager until the autumn, and still watches county matches to check on form and fitness. He was at Hove yesterday, and it was a hair-bitter that it was Alan Wells who had gone to watch, so he was not disappointed.

The Sussex captain made 56, putting on 127 in 34 overs with Lenham. This was suffi-

cient for Sussex to beat Lancashire.

After losing their previous seven Sunday matches

for the first time, Test cricket

is returning to the French Alps

for the first time since 1986.

Simon Lessing, of Britain,

won the fifth race in triathlon's

World Cup, at Emburton, in

the French Alps, by nearly five

minutes. It was a victory

margin that will make him

hard to beat in the world

championships in Canada

next month.

His one challenger, Ben

Bright, of Australia, was

stopped by a marshal in the

cycle race for a minor helmet

infringement. The American,

Scott Molra, who has been

concentrating on the longer

from-man distance, was a sur-

prising third.

### Lessing on his own in the Alps

Simon Lessing, of Britain, won the fifth race in triathlon's World Cup, at Emburton, in the French Alps, by nearly five minutes. It was a victory margin that will make him hard to beat in the world championships in Canada next month.

His one challenger, Ben Bright, of Australia, was stopped by a marshal in the cycle race for a minor helmet infringement. The American, Scott Molra, who has been concentrating on the longer from-man distance, was a surprising third.

### For and against

Read tennis: Julian Snow, of Britain, and the Australian professional, Robert Fahey, won the Australian Open doubles championship at Melbourne, beating the home pairing, Peter Meurer and Frank Philippouli, in four sets. They then faced each other in the singles final.

### Fifty up

Snooker: Ronnie O'Sullivan, aged 16, recorded his fifth victory in 51 professional matches when he beat Brian Rowsell 5-1 in the final qualifying round of the £200,000 Asian Open at Blackpool. Alex Higgins, twice world champion, suffered a 5-2 defeat at the hands of Jeff Cundy, the world No. 148 from Scunthorpe. Higgins, meanwhile, has entered the first three tournaments of the 1992-93 snooker season.

### Souther's adieu

Most entertaining. Remarkably, it was also his seventh at Chesterfield. Derbyshire are 125 runs on and, chances are, it will end in a run-fight today.

Leicestershire, having been

dismissed for 216 in their first

innings, by contrast, fared

better than Kent. If Lynch had

not made the headway he can

have expected, Kent, for in-

stance, having bowled out

Derbyshire, for 207, and

reached 174 for nine on Fri-

day, progressed no further. All

out for 295, their bowlers

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# THE TIMES SPORT

MONDAY AUGUST 17 1992

For once, luck is on Briton's side as he wraps up world championship

## Mansell achieves crowning glory

FROM NORMAN HOWELL  
IN BUDAPEST

THIRTY years after he first drove a miniature go-kart and dreamed of becoming a hero, Nigel Mansell yesterday became Formula One motor racing world champion.

The 39-year-old British driver, in his Williams-Renault, was second to Ayrton Senna, the outgoing champion, after 77 tough, uncompromising laps at the Hungarian grand prix. That was enough to give Mansell an unassassable lead in the world championship with five of 16 grands prix remaining.

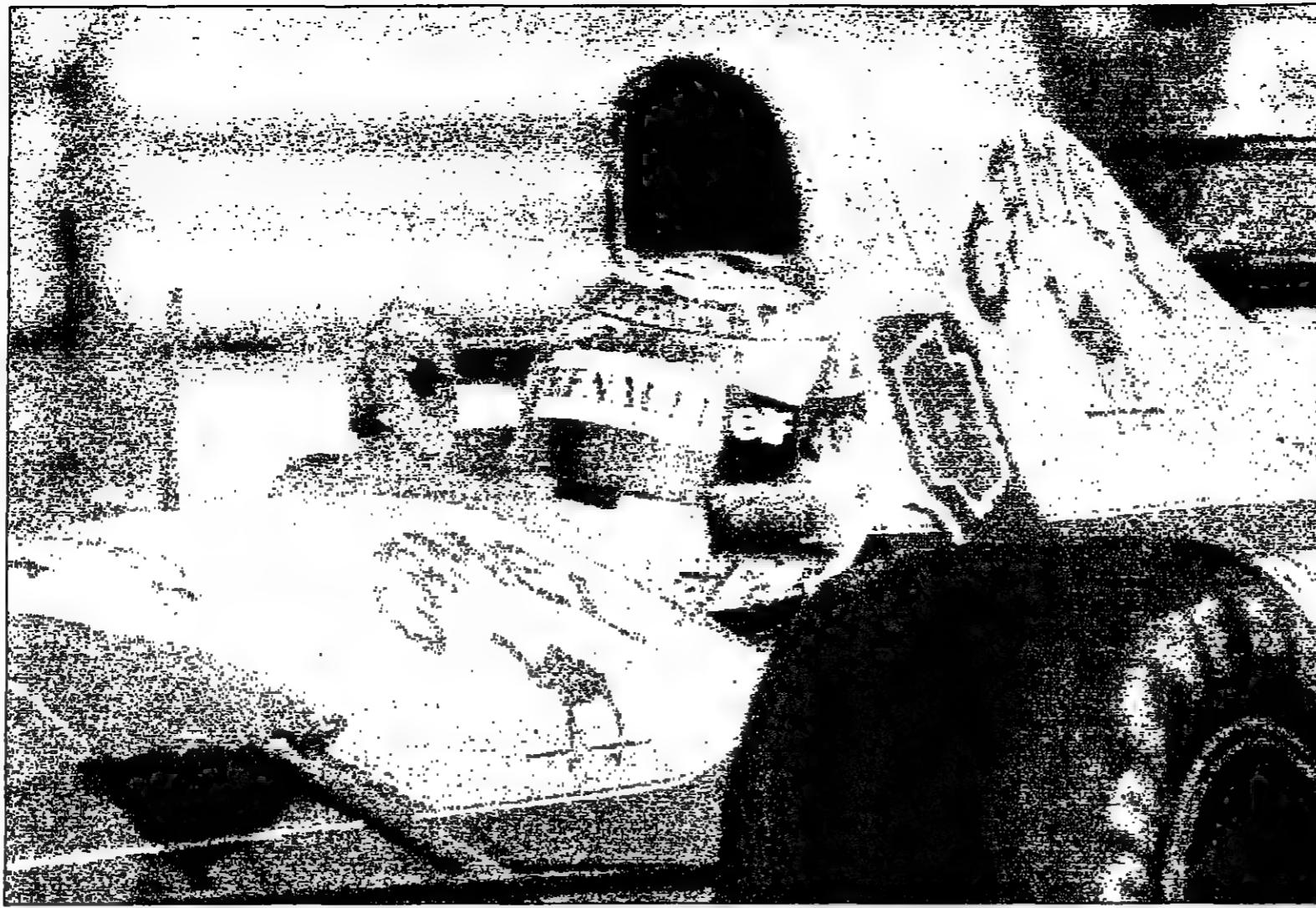
But Mansell, so often thwarted on the brink of triumph, was nearly denied again. Fifteen laps from the end, he must have thought his evil genius had come back to taunt him as he heard Patrick Head, Williams-Renault's engineering chief, screaming at him over the in-car radio to return to the pits as the monitoring equipment had picked up a puncture in one of Mansell's rear tyres.

His puncture at Adelaide, 12 laps from the end in 1989... the wheel nut lost in Hungary a year after... another wheel nut lost in the pit stop in Portugal last year. All of them must have flashed through Mansell's mind as he drove into the pits.

Just under nine seconds later, he roared out of the pit lane, down from second to sixth place.

"I had to just keep concentrating at keeping everything together, thinking of how I was going to get through all the cars that had been behind me. When I stopped and then now were in front. And I did it," Mansell said.

Ironically, Frank Williams, the head of the team, had taped over one of the cockpit warning lights that came on when the tyres lost pressure; it had been playing up during practice, and it was decided to de-activate it. Thus Mansell would not have known about



Victory salute: Mansell celebrates his championship success after finishing second in the Hungarian grand prix

the puncture, at least in its early stages. He had to trust Head's decision to call him in. He had to risk dropping out of the points and having to delay his coronation as champion.

When he rejoined the race, his team-mate, Riccardo Patrese, was leading by a huge margin from Senna and his McLaren-Honda team-mate, Gerhard Berger.

But Patrese spun off, and Mansell overtook four of the best drivers on the narrow,

twisting circuit.

The intensity of the success showed in the joy of Frank Williams, immobile in his wheelchair, surrounded by his team and its hundreds of supporters; the tears of Valerie Jorgensen, the Elf chemist who had had the fingers of suspicion pointed at her for months because of whispers that the Williams team was racing on super fuel; and the embrace between Mansell and his wife, Rosanne, a long one, a huge thank you to a woman who has stood by her man at the very worst moments.

Mansell was rather lost for words at the post-race conference. "I still cannot believe it. I have been second twice to Ayrton and once to Alain [Prost]. The team had agreed the pit board would put out an OK if I'd done it. But I still didn't really believe it." Rosanne said she had "walked miles", up and down the garage, during the race.

Mansell was second into the first corner, squeezed out by Patrese — no team orders there — and was overtaken by both Senna and Berger. Mansell was fourth at the end of the first lap and perhaps happy with that: cars had been spinning off everywhere, and any of them could have hit him and ended his race.

Then he overtook Berger and had a little go at Senna, but he could not get past him. And so it went on, with Mansell looming large in Senna's rearview mirror. Mansell was so focused on his Brazilian rival that he did not see Berger strike on the inside.

Two laps later, Mansell overtook Berger and Senna, only to be halted by the call from Head. But the genie was not with Mansell this time.

Mansell has been driving fast since the age of nine, when he started competing in karts. His career has been one of hard graft, extreme bad luck and great courage. He

## Triumph for a man fuelled by a burning ambition

FROM NORMAN HOWELL

NIGEL MANSELL, yesterday won motor racing's Formula One world championship and achieved the target he had set himself 30 years ago. His second place in the Hungarian grand prix gave him enough points to be certain of the title, even though there are five of the season's 16 grands prix remaining.

Mansell, 39, has won the title barely a year after he had talked seriously of retiring, frustrated at lacking a car fast and sound enough to match his burning ambition. He becomes the seventh Briton to win the world championship, following Mike Hawthorn (1958), Graham Hill (1962 and 1968), Jim Clark (1963 and 1965), John Surtees (1964), Jackie Stewart (1969, 1971 and 1973), and James Hunt (1976).

Mansell has been driving fast since the age of nine, when he started competing in karts. His career has been one of hard graft, extreme bad luck and great courage. He

has broken his neck — having to race with a neck brace and twice severely damaged his back. In 1977, he and his wife, Rosanne, had to sell their house to finance racing in Formula Ford, a minor, "step-up" category; he won 32 of 42 races that season and it led him eventually to a drive with Lotus, the great Formula One team run by Colin Chapman.

That was in 1980. Since then, he has twice come close to the championship with the Williams team and twice while driving for Ferrari.

He was persuaded to return from Italy by Frank Williams, who had faith in a driver dismissed by many as immature, ill-spoken and whining.

The Mansells have three children, one of whom, Chloe, was ten yesterday, and Nigel dedicated his victory to her. He has homes in Florida, Portugal and on the Isle of Man, where he is a special constable. He has an aircraft and a helicopter pilot's licence.

It seemed there was no stopping him — until Monte Carlo. Mansell dominated most of the race until a loose wheel-nut forced him to a pit-stop. He rejoined behind Senna's McLaren Honda but was unable to find a way past, losing the race by 0.215sec.

Mansell's only setback in his championship season came in Canada, where he spun out after trying to overtake Senna. He put that incident behind him to win in France, Britain and Germany.

Leeds had a drop of 12.4 per cent on their first gate last season, though some would argue that Wimbledon were not crowd-pullers. Arsenal,

## NIGEL MANSELL

Born: August 8, 1953, Upolland, Lancashire. Wife: Rosanne. Children: Chloe (ten yesterday), Lee (seven), Greg (four). Hobbies: Isle of Man, Formula 1 racing, Formula Ford, Formula 1 record. Debts: Australia 1980; start, £16,000. Wins, 29. Year-by-year: 1980: Lotus-Ford (0 pts); 1981: Lotus-Ford, 14th in world championships (8 pts); 1982: Lotus-Ford (14th (7); 1983: Lotus-Ford/Lotus Renault, 12th (10); 1984:

He was made an OBE last year.

## Cooke to manage the 1993 Lions

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

IT IS the toughest of touring schedules and the British Lions rugby union team will reflect this with a talented management team for the tour to New Zealand next summer. Geoff Cooke has been appointed tour manager to complete a triumvirate with Ian McGeechan, of Scotland, and Dick Best.

McGeechan, as assistant manager and coach, will be on his second successive Lions tour, while Best, who succeeded Utley as England coach in the five nations' championship last season, is the assistant coach.

The Lions play three Tests against the All Blacks, and 13 matches in all between May 22 and July 6. Cooke said yesterday: "It is a great honour to be given the job and I am pleased to have such an excellent coaching team with me."

Cooke has been part of a revitalisation of England's international team. With more than 40 internationals, three tours and a World Cup behind him, he is ideally suited to the demands of the Lions job.

## New face of football passes muster

CLIVE WHITE

THE BSkyB sports producers said that they would wait until tonight in Manchester, when they present their second live game, before breaking open the champagne or holding a wake. After their efforts in yesterday's first marathon production of "Super Sunday" at the City Ground, Nottingham, they may have felt they were entitled to jump the gun with the bubbly.

After all the ballyhoo accompanying BSkyB's £304 million exclusive coverage of the Premier League, it must have been a relief just to get underway. It certainly was to this armchair critic. But if the five-hour show may be a sight too long for many people, the new presenters made a passable attempt to sustain interest, while the match itself went off without too many gremlins in the works.

The BSkyB people take umbrage at any suggestion that they are still wearing their L plates, believing their football coverage last season, albeit of minor tournaments, was proof of their competence.

awkward question. "Young man," Clough replied, true to his caricature, "you couldn't ask me a hard question to save your life." Livingstone did well not to lose his composure after that.

Of course, what BSkyB's dedicated sports channel has on its side which ITV did not have is time, possibly too much of it. With an hour and a quarter to play with after the final whistle, there is unlikely to be any repetition of last season's nonsense when Howard Wilkinson, the Leeds United manager, was cut off in his prime at the climax of the season.

Wisely, BSkyB dispensed with the practice of having a Gary Newson thrusting his microphone under the noses of obviously irritated managers for a few ill-chosen words while they headed from and to the dugout. Mind you, David Livingstone, their own doorstep reporter, got short shrift just the same from Brian Clough when he had the impudence to ask the Nottingham Forest manager if he might ask him an

unfortunate, the audio button on my handset did not allow me the privilege, for some reason.

Arguably more useful is the permanent presence of an inobtrusive 90-minute clock and running scoreline in a top corner of the picture. Those viewers with 14-inch sets and smaller might have had to keep leaving their seats to read it.

Andy Gray, Tyler's expert sidekick, has taken to his new career with all the gusto and self-confidence he displayed as a battering-ram centre forward. He still has some way to go yet, though, before improving upon ITV's Ian St John. Personally, I prefer a variety of guest experts. Neil Midgley appeared to have secured for himself the resident referee's spot should BSkyB decide the need for one, and I thought the phone-in was a useful idea to while away the minutes, even if Richard Keys, with all due respect, is no Danny Baker.

One final small criticism: could someone at BSkyB please oil the replay machine?

## Liverpool lucky to go down by a single goal

Nottingham Forest ..... 1  
Liverpool ..... 0

## MATCH FACTS

	Nottingham Forest	Liverpool
Shots	6	3
Corners	4	7
Free kicks	19	19
Offsides	4	6
Cautions	1	2

threaded one of several incisive passes through their rearguard. Sheringham ignored their appeals, cut in from the left and unleashed a powerful drive diagonally beyond the reach of James.

Liverpool, unable to suppress the ideas of Clough, the runs of Keane and the movement of Sheringham, were regularly pried. James had to block attempts from Keane and Clough in rapid succession and he closed the half by saving athletically again from Keane.

Rush subsequently withdrew with a groin strain and, although McManaman brought on with him a sense of positive urgency, Liverpool only once threatened to take a point away from a ground where they have not won for eight seasons. Thomas spoiled the opportunity by directing his effort at Crossley's legs.

In the closing stages Forest were denied a penalty which appeared to be as legitimate as Manchester United's claims at Sheffield United on Saturday.

Keane fell under the impetus of James's spread-eagled frame but the referee — who was otherwise consistently correct in all of his decisions — visibly interpreted the stumble as a deliberate dive.

"I thought we could have scored a few more," Brian Clough, Forest's manager, claimed justifiably. He had insisted that his club would not miss the contribution of Walker, whose move to Sampdoria was completed during the summer. On this occasion, the opposition was not sufficiently inventive to expose the potential weakness.

Only half-a-dozen members of the Liverpool team which won last season's FA Cup were on view. Until they are restored to full strength and until their manager revises the personnel he requires to fit his system, their season is initially likely to be as unconvincing as it was when they were suffering even more severe problems a year ago.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: M Crossley, B Keane, G Rush, S Gerrard, N Clough, E Sheringham, I Wootton.

LIVERPOOL: D James, N Tanner, D Barnes, S Keane, R Wright, M Walker, D Thomas, P Stewart, I Rush, M Walker, M Thomas, Rafferty, M Reilly.

## Gates fail to take off

THE test for any new football league is the effect on the turnstiles. Despite its well-publicised launching, overall, the Premier League was 0.3 per cent down on last year's first division average attendance.

Gates had a drop of 12.4 per cent on their first gate last season, though some would argue that Wimbledon were not crowd-pullers. Arsenal,

who played Norwich City, could claim the same as their attendance, with the loss of the North Bank, plummeted 24.7 per cent. Nottingham Forest, down 15.5 per cent, were victims of the Sunday television malaise.

Healthy gains, however, were reported, particularly at Southampton (39.7%), Sheffield Utd (27.0%) and Everton (19.6%).



Clough: short shrift

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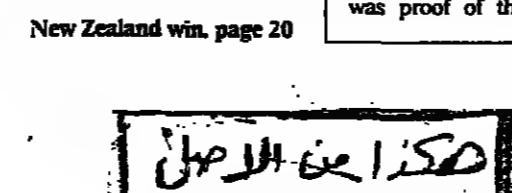
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New Zealand win, page 20



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## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

**DANISH SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:** As this year's featured composer, Tchaikovsky dominates the festival's concert programme. Fresh from its Proms appearance last week, the Danish National Symphony Orchestra plays the Festival Overture on the Danish National Anthem, the Symphony No 1 and the Violin Concerto in D major by the young American Joshua Bell at 8pm.

**LATE-NIGHT MAHLER:** Das Lied von der Erde is performed in Mahler's own version for piano and violin by Philip Langridge and Anna Murray and piano Peter Crookshank at 10.30pm.

**BORODIN:** The Borodin String Quartet gives the first of three morning concerts which together feature all of Tchaikovsky's string quartets, interspersed with those of Borodin. The first concert includes the Quartet No 1 (Queen's Hall, Clea Street, 11am).

**DUTCH ART AND SCOTLAND:** There is not only an Old Alliance between France and Scotland, the Scots and the Dutch have always had a close relationship, with much exchange of art and scholarship and many Dutch paintings have entered Scottish collections in the past two centuries. This exhibition includes major Dutch paintings, including Cuyp's *Riding Lesson* and Rembrandt's *Self-Portrait as a Philosopher*, as well as Scottish art from the 17th century back to the National Gallery of Scotland, The Mount (031-556 8921), Mon-Sat, 10am-8pm, Sun, 11am-6pm, until October 18.

**THE VOYSEY INHERITANCE:** As part of a weekend of plays at Hoxton Square, 1677-1945, with Gaskill directs the Royal Theatre Company, in Barker's gripping drama of financial skulduggery in the English middle classes.

**RENTAL:** The Lyceum, Granary Street, Tonight-Sat, 7pm tomorrow, Sat, 3pm until August 23.

**SCHUBERT:** A celebration of C.P. Taylor (1929-1981) features his delightful version of Steinbeck's comedy on shooting and hunting, directed by Greenwood Theatre Church Hill Theatre, Morningside Road, Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mats, Fr, Sat, 2.30pm, until August 12.

**■ THE ALCHIMIST:** David Bradley and Jonathan Hyde nimbly conniving the toro, Sam Mendes's funny production of Ionesco's *The Alchimist*, Silk Street, EC2 (0171-638 8911), Tonight, tomorrow, 7.15pm, 13th.

**■ ANGELS IN AMERICA:** Thrilling performances in Tony Kushner's fascinating state-of-the-Union drama on sex, death, love and politics, National (Cottesloe), Swan, SE1 (071-938 2252) Tonight-Thurs, 7.15pm, mat Thurs, 1.30pm, 21st.

**■ DEATH AND THE Maiden:** Abel Dorman's searching psychological drama on the longing for revenge, Duke of York's, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (0171-589 5100), Tues-Sun, mat 7.30pm, mat Sat, 1.30pm, 12th.

**■ GRANGE HOTEL:** Musical barley sugar, Berlin the Twentieth Sentimental American, entertaining Dominion, Tottenham Court Road, W1 (071-580 9585), Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Thurs, 2.30pm, 120mins.

**■ HUSH:** Troubled loves and a naked, barking young infant. Adel Angel's quirky and oddball new play, at the New Century, Covent Garden, WC2 (071-730 6111), Mon-Thurs, 8.15pm, Fri and Sat, 5.30pm and 8.30pm, 120mins.

**■ FROM A JACK TO A KING:** With a splashy version of Macbeth to the toe, set in the rock bands and packed with Sodas songs, Aladdin, 100 Wardour Street, London WC2 (071-436 0210) MGM Trocadero (0171-629 7025) MGM Trocadero (0171-434 7034) Notting Hill Concert (0171-436 0210) and Arches (0171-436 9450) Screen on the Green (0171-535 2722) Screen on the Green (0171-436 0210) UCI Whiteleys (071-792 3322).

**■ MURDER BY MISADVENTURE:** Gerald Harper and William Gaunt play crooks who fall out and put their wicked wits against each other off-the-mill thriller, Vaudeville, Strand, WC2 (071-836 9891) Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 5.30pm, 120mins.

**■ KILLING:** A suspenseful mystery of the day, set in the rock bands and packed with Sodas songs, Aladdin, 100 Wardour Street, London WC2 (071-436 0210) MGM Trocadero (0171-629 7025) MGM Trocadero (0171-434 7034) Notting Hill Concert (0171-436 0210) and Arches (0171-436 9450) Screen on the Green (0171-535 2722) Screen on the Green (0171-436 0210) UCI Whiteleys (071-792 3322).

**■ WICKED:** A sordid mother (Nan Hargrove) evades the birth surrounded by frenzied, giddy Australian female comedy. Writer-director, Jackie McEwan, Electric Theatre, 100 Wardour Street, WC2 (071-535 2252).

**■ WITHOUT YOU I'M NOTHING:** A comic odyssey Sandra Bernhard tours her

## TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Kari Knight

**THE BALACHUCHUSH BEAT:** American C.P. Taylor play is staged by Fifth Estate under director Alan Sharpe. A Glasgow pop group is discovered in Balachuchush, the Corn Exchange, Newcastle, 7.30pm, mats, Fr, Sat, 2.30pm, until Aug 10.

**BALESTRI CRISTINA IN VOCE:** The Spanish soprano, best known for her flamenco dances well-revered for her role in Carlos Salas' *Si la Blood Wedding*, offers an impromtu solo recital which includes a variety of flamenco dances and songs, Playhouse Theatre, Greenlane Place, Mon-Thurs, 7.30pm.

**EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL:** Box office 031-325 5756.

**EDINBURGH FRINGE:**

**OLANDRA:** Hot-Shift celebrates its tenth year of touring with an adaptation of Virginia Woolf's classic parrot of love for Vitz Sadville-Villet.

**Assembly Rooms:** George Street, Edinburgh, Sat 1pm Sept 5.

**DYLAN THOMAS - RETROSPECTIVE:** Dylan Thomas' life and death, as through the eyes and fear that haunted Thomas until his death from drinking in 1953, expressed in a musical combination of the writer's poetry and personal letters, with a portrait of the poet's strikingly accurate Anthony Hopkins, George Square Theatre, George Square, Tamzin-Sat, 10pm, until Aug 10.

**DEAR MOTHER IF YOU ONLY KNOWN:** Spoken word by those who have appreciated Christine Schubert's book will enjoy this interpretation by respected actress Eleanor Bron. Her one-woman show gives voice to three female characters based over the unlikely records of The Pleasure, 10.30pm, Sat, 4.30pm until Sept 5.

**THE LOVE OF SEVEN DOLLS:** Theatre and Acclaimed Images Theatre, Mon-Thurs, 7.30pm, Fri, Sat, 2.30pm, until Aug 12.

Company bring a new adaptation of Paul Gallico's novel 'The Story of a Goat'. The tale of a goat who joins a far-out improv troupe, Playhouse Studio, 18-22 Greenlane Place, Tonight-Sat, 1.15pm, until Sept 5.

**Edinburgh fringe Festival:** Box office, 031-226 5136.

**ELSEWHERE:**

**BBC PROMS 92:** Christopher Hogwood directs the Academy of Ancient Music and the author of New College's *Double Concerto* in a programme featuring the Fourth Orchestral Suite and the Double Violin Concerto by Arcangelo Corelli and Antonio Vivaldi respectively.

**MONDAY:** The Corn Exchange, Newcastle, 7.30pm, until Aug 10.

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# In the steps of a natural reformer

**When Michel Fokine joined the Russian Imperial Ballet in 1898 the company was proudly showing off its latest creation, Marius Petipa's *Raymonda*: the young Fokine was cast as one of the troubadours. *Raymonda*, Petipa's last major work, was set in medieval Hungary, its flimsy plot pitting Crusading knights against dashing Saracens, with the beautiful young woman of the title caught in the middle. There were exotic scenes, elaborate mime sequences, dazzling technical displays, the requisite grand pas de deux and plenty of divertissements. The aristocratic St Petersburg audiences lapped it up; but it was just the kind of spectacle Fokine hated.**

It was the end of the 19th century and the Maryinsky ballet company — for thirty years under the iron grip of Petipa — had turned stale, mired in artifice, athleticism and artistic aridity. The old choreographer himself was perceived as a dinosaur; form had given way to formula, verisimilitude to virtuosity. Young Russian dancers were clamouring for change; yet the Maryinsky's conservative management was not about to welcome radical new ideas from upstart choreographers like Fokine.

Matters came to a head in 1907, when Fokine staged his *Europa* at the Maryinsky Theatre. Asking that his dancers be allowed to perform in bare feet, the choreographer met with resounding disapproval, and cries of "immoral" rang out from the top offices. In the end a compromise was reached: the dancers could forego their shoes as long as they wore tight socks painted on them.

Happily for him — and for ballet — Fokine did not have to endure such compromises for long. Within two years he had joined forces with Diaghilev and scored an enormous personal success with *Les Ballets Russes*' inaugural Paris season in 1909. By the time he died — 50 years ago this week, on August 22, 1942 — he was hailed as the father of 20th-century ballet.

To mark the anniversary English National Ballet is presenting a tribute to Fokine with an evening of four of his most lasting creations: *Les Sylphides*, a moonlit reverie set to Chopin; *Le Spectre de la Rose*, a dreamy evocation of a young girl's sexual fantasy; *Scheherazade*, which once titillated audiences with

**Michel Fokine, the 'father of modern ballet', died 50 years ago this week. Debra Craine looks at his influence**

its orgiastic frenzy; and — the most famous star turn of all — *The Dying Swan*, which became Anna Pavlova's signature piece.

According to Ludmila Semenyaka, the Russian ballerina dancing *The Dying Swan* and *Le Spectre de la Rose* in this week's ENB tribute, "Fokine is great Russian art. Fokine is Nijinsky. Fokine is Diaghilev, Karsavina, Bakst, Benois. Fokine was the first figure who prepared the foundation for 20th-century ballet. He holds a special place at the father of a dinosaur; form had given way to formula, verisimilitude to virtuosity. Young Russian dancers were clamouring for change; yet the Maryinsky's conservative management was not about to welcome radical new ideas from upstart choreographers like Fokine.

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movement," says Eva Evdokimova, ENB guest artist performing *Les Sylphides* and *The Dying Swan*. "With the Petipa classics you can almost put one solo from one ballet into another, and no one would notice the difference. Stylistically it wouldn't show which ballet you were in."

Like Noverre, Fokine sought a unity of art forms, so that choreography, design and music became equal partners in the dance, all serving the same artistic priorities. "He lost his temper many times, screaming at us, especially over small things musically," remembers Nicholas Beriozoff, who worked with Fokine in the Thirties and has produced both *Spectre* and *Scheherazade* for ENB. "Like Balanchine, like Massine, music was everything. For Fokine, without music the world cannot exist; the world is music. And he understood the special nuances of music; he knew it wasn't enough just to read music."

"Today there are more steps; now choreographers never repeat the same step because if they do they are accused of not having an imagination. But if the same music started again, Fokine would take his old phrase and use it again. He believed that music and movement should be related one to the other."

**T**he members of the corps de ballet, mere ornamental backdrops in Petipa's day, became artists in their own right in Fokine's ballets, and the idea of the ensemble — the backbone of many modern ballet companies — was born.

"He was like a bomb," explains Semenyaka. "The ballerina was no longer in the centre of the ballet; she was part of art, of painting, of music. He brought a new generation of feeling into ballet: people had never seen anything like it before. He tried to open the mind of the artist, he saw that dances needed to learn, to read, to see art. He turned dancers into artists."

Still, celebrating the Russian genius 50 years later is not so easy; today's audiences often find it difficult to understand how these "museum pieces" once electrified a generation. To some, *Scheherazade* now looks more like the kitch Hollywood of Rudolph Valentino than the oriental harem of *Arabian Nights*. *Les Sylphides* more like a dusty Victorian lithograph than a

living homage to the delicacy and grace of Romantic ballet.

Dame Alicia Markova, who has staged *Les Sylphides* for ENB, believes audiences are deceived by Fokine's seeming simplicity. "The average person probably thinks *Sylphides* is one of the easiest things to dance but it's really very difficult if you try to achieve what Fokine wanted."

"It's the opposite of Petipa and the bravura style where you do these wonderful things and then say to the audience, 'you see what I

can do?' In Fokine's ballets you have to have great strength technically from the waist down but it must be concealed. Today we have very fine dancers but somehow one is aware of the mechanics of things. With Fokine they have to be learnt and then rather dismissed."

Part of the problem, too, is that today's dancers have lost the sense of individual style inherent in Fokine's work. "Teachers, schools, companies all concentrate too much on the technical execution of each step," says Evdokimova.

"They don't see the overall expression, how to use the music, how to build the character using these steps. Dancers today don't know how to really listen to the music."

"They tend to perform all ballets in the same way. Fokine would turn in his grave if he saw them trying to do more pyrotechnics, get their legs up even higher. To what end? We have lost sight of the essence of ballet."

• The Michel Fokine Tribute opens tonight at the Festival Hall, South Bank (071-928 8800), 7.30pm and continues until Thursday

## John Russell Taylor asks why the Edinburgh Festival is so half-hearted about visual art

## Lots of drama but little vision

### EDINBURGH FESTIVAL



**Unexpected: Woman and Bird**, a 1967 painted bronze

The status of the visual arts in the Edinburgh International Festival has been dubious for the past few years. Not, of course, for the visiting public, who flock to festival exhibitions in their thousands. But clearly for the organisers of the official festival, who seem to act as though exhibitions are a vaguely nice thing to have around, but quite marginal to the main business of the festival, which is perceived as musical and theatrical.

Last year an art gallery director instituted a statistical study which showed there was clear evidence that more people visited the festival exhibitions than all the musical and theatrical events put together. There was no official response to that; but this year the visual arts are barely mentioned in the official programme (only four listed, plus one that has since been cancelled), have been omitted from most of the advance publicity, and just sneak into the *Festival Review*, where they are represented exclusively by the shows at the various national galleries.

This is curious, when exhibitions feature largely in the reasons given by visitors for coming to the festival at all, and are certainly one of the most immediate and vivid ways that the festival brings the world to Edinburgh and presents Scotland to the world.

This year, at least, there is little room for the complaints of past years that the festival's location in the capital of Scotland is too little exploited through the presentation of specifically Scottish arts. Most of the major exhibitions are very much to do with Scotland, showing Scottish artists such as Allan Ramsay, James Pryde, Will Maclean and J. Craig Annan, or at least using Dutch art to chart the history of Scottish taste. But this is not the whole story. Even one of the shows organised by the Scottish National Galleries is devoted to an artist who seems to have nothing at all to do with Scotland. This is Miró Sculptures at

the Royal Scottish Academy. Everything in it, 72 sculptures and 15 large drawings, comes from the collection of the Fondation Maeght in southern France, and it seems that even this extraordinary assemblage does not exhaust the Fondation's resources. Such single-minded collecting is impressive, but it does not necessarily make for a particularly selective show.

Though Miró dabbled in sculpture throughout his career, it was really the toy of his old age: everything here was made in his 70s and early 80s. While the sense of enjoyment is palpable and infectious, it would be hard to maintain that the results are always very substantial.

No matter. The inventiveness is still staggering. Like his companion Picasso, Miró was touched by Surrealism, had a wicked sense of humour and loved to do unexpected things with found material. His sculptures are sometimes brightly coloured, like his paintings, and often bear mysteriously arbitrary titles, to set spectators wondering whether

they too can recognise *A Man and Woman in the Night*, what appears to be two stools, one upside down, or a *Woman and Bird* in an upturned chair with a shotcock on top.

A s a famous Scot once said, if at first you don't succeed... It is amazing how often, after a moment or two, illumination floods in from some unexpected quarter: proof that the old Surrealist principle of free association still pays dividends.

More Latin touched by Surrealism turns up in the show organised by the Latin American Arts Association at Edinburgh's College of Art, somewhat cumbersomely entitled Cross Cultural Currents in Contemporary Latin American Art. This had its origin in an artists-in-residence programme and a symposium which gathered together a variety of South American artists last May in north Wales. Work done at that time by those artists is now shown, with some additions: the intention is apparently to indicate that European stereo-

types of Latin American Art do not apply, or at any rate do not do justice to the originality and diversity of this particular art, made by 13 artists from seven countries.

Fair enough: stereotypes never do total justice. But there is often more in them than those stereotyped like to admit. Though the artists shown are indeed diverse, all their work looks, even at a glance, Latin American.

Certain ways of approaching reality, of seeing things with a fantastic slant, seem to underly almost all the work. Some of it — that of the Colombian Ramiro Arango in particular — can reasonably be labelled "magic Realism". But even the more abstracted work seems to have a particular local form of fantasy and dislocation of response built in.

The festival show at the Royal Museum of Scotland moves things back to Europe with a bang by bringing in From the Heart of Europe, Hungarian arts treasures of a thousand years, 896-1896. These encompass everything from the primeval to the positively decadent, but the central and most imposing section is concerned with Hungarian baroque.

There is wonderfully intricate religious metalwork and finely massive silver gilt tankards. There are superbly designed medals and lavishly decorative military accoutrements. Gold and silver enough to satiate the appetite of the most avid exhibition goer.

And Montserrat Caballé negotiates

great vessels made some ancient, others recent; some sleek, others vast hulls. They came from all over the globe, decked in their finest colours. And when they started to watch, it was even better.

However, in Cheryl Robson's seemingly endless stay at the French Revolution, young Marie, or maybe it was Agathe, smooths the fevered brow of Catherine, or possibly Thérèse, in their prison cell — Rouen is also mentioned — and murmurs, "Rest". It is conceivable that heroic heroines in 1794 spoke thus to one another, but it sounds like sloppy writing to me.

There is a lot of it about in this play. Robson essays an epic style — lots of short scenes set here, there and everywhere and generally ending on a line that compresses the essence of the scene into a few flat words. This is a recipe not only for sloppy writing but for simple characterization.

Robson wants to show us women in action, fighting against Robespierre's godless revolution, burying corpses illegally at dead of night and contemptuously accusing their men-folk of playing politics. And what says these men are. The mayor is a drunk, the priest a hypocritical lecher. The revolutionaries from Paris hold babies over braziers and their lipspit supporters in the Commune steal flour from the people. The only decent chap, urging the wives to stand up for themselves, turns out to be a famous Parisian whore, and a woman to boot.

In so far as a narrative thread exists, it concerns the village cross, where once the flowers of believers rested, torn down on orders from Paris and replaced with a nude statue decked out with a cap of liberty and a tricolour. The rain washes the red dye out of the cap, which is taken as a sign that the statue is bleeding; the women throw the statue into the river, and when their husbands rat on them are packed off to the slammer and invited to rest.

This small theatre's rectangular stage boasts two entrances, but both are at one end and this makes it peculiarly unsuitable for the epic style. Not that a succession of variously focused exchanges of opinion has any more reason to be termed "epic" than a scene of aimless dialogue should *ipso facto* be called "dramatic". Stern, intent engagement with an issue is required, instead of which Robson's pen goes wandering, and my attention likewise. Jennie Darnell directs.

• *Man in the Moon*, 592 Kings Road, London SW3, 071-351 2876

THEATRE: Jeremy Kingston on *The Taking of Liberty*

## Wandering off in need of rest

**T**he signs of a poor play are many and various, but I offer as a reliable pointer any scene in which a character bends tenderly over another and bids her rest. It is true that Chekhov's Sonya repeatedly talks of resting in her closing speech while poor Uncle Vanya is totting up the pounds of sunflower oil, but the speech is ironic, and irony doesn't count.

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• *Man in the Moon*, 592 Kings Road, London SW3, 071-351 2876



NATIONAL THEATRE



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NIGEL HAWTHORNE GIVES THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS LIFE



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## ARTS BRIEF

### Saved for West End

RADIO TIMES, the musical devised by Alex Armitage of *Me and My Girl* fame, has had its West End opening saved by PolyGram Recording Operations Limited. They have stepped in as co-producers with the Birmingham Rep after Armitage announced the cancellation of the London opening when an American backer suddenly withdrew his £200,000, a crucial slice of the £700,000 costs. The show, with songs by Noel Gay (*Me and My Girl*) and starring Tony Slattery, will now start previews as planned at the Queen's Theatre on October 9, with the first night set for October 15, after a month's run in Birmingham.

#### Visiting Russian

YET another ballet company from Russia will make its British debut at Sadler's Wells in November. This is the St Petersburg Ballet Theatre, directed by Boris Eifman, which has been steadily building a reputation for some years, and is not to be confused with the hitherto unknown company, also named after that city, which recently announced a British tour of *Swan Lake*. Eifman's speciality is dance dramas using classical technique and usually literary source. In London, from November 17-21, he plans to show *The Murders*, based on Emile Zola's *Thérèse Raquin*, together with an adaptation of *The Barber of Seville*.

Meanwhile, Sadler's Wells just saved from closure by a rescue package of £200,000 from the Arts Council and three other organisations, has now hired a public relations consultancy to find more money — mainly from business.

#### Last chance

FOR all the grand designs and marketing mega-hype, Michael Jackson has not had the happiest of times on the British leg of his "Dangerous" tour. Accused of an unfavourable reception by the tabloid and music press and embroiled in the resulting litigation, he succumbed to a virus which caused him to postpone the second of his Wembley Stadium (081-900 1234) shows on August 1. That performance has been rescheduled for August 23 (original tickets valid), which has in turn caused the Wembley concert for Friday to be moved forward instead to Thursday. Confused? Well, at least his other dates at The Haugh, Glasgow (041 227 5511) tomorrow; and Wembley Stadium, on Saturday, are unaffected, so far.

co-dancers of Paco Peña's troupe clattered briefly but brilliantly across the stage, and the compère, Sir Peter Ustinov, was urbane personified.

You sense a long evening ahead when the conductors work in shifts. Robin Stapleton and Julian Reynolds just about did the business, though some of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic's playing was untidy, to put it mildly. But who can blame an orchestra placed inside a cardboard "Spanish galleon" that suddenly turned into the Blackpool Illuminations during the *Flying Dutchman* overture? The searchlights that flashed



Railing against the dictates of advertising. Douglas Coupland at a bookshop signing of *Shampoo Planet*. 'Young people... have deemed history and geography irrelevant'

## To label lovers everywhere

In shopping malls and cineplexes throughout the G7 world, the under-21s wander, addled by MTV, addicted to Nintendo computer games, and dressed by The Gap or Benetton. They are a lost generation in search of an identity.

They pass unnoticed among well-defined baby boomers, hippies, Sloan Rangers, preppies anduppies... at least they did until last week, when Douglas Coupland christened them "Benetton Youth" or "Global Teens" and wrote them a bible entitled *Shampoo Planet*.

From Bristol to Boston, from Nagasaki to Naples, he explained, these late teens have one defining common characteristic — really great hair. As Mr Coupland's protagonist, 20-year-old Tyler, puts it: "Your hair is you — your tribe — it's your badge of clean. Hair is your document."

Trying to decide between PsycoPah sports shampoo with salon-grade macroprotein or a splash of Monk-On-Fire, finally scuppled by First-Strike mousse from the pluTONium institute, Tyler adds, "What's on top of your head says what's inside your head."

No wonder the global teens are obsessed with cleanliness. Most are the children of the hippie generation. "They react by loving corporations, and they don't mind wearing ties. To them, Ronald Reagan is emperor. I'm actually quite in love with them. They're so much more

Douglas Coupland, the author who last year defined the "low pay, low status, low future" generation X, has now discovered the "global teen". He tells Kate Muir what this means

optimistic," Mr Coupland says.

These "mall orphans" communicate in mall-speak; their language is international because it is almost entirely made up of brand names and consumer durables.

Mr Coupland, who was once a sculptor in Vancouver, Canada, broke into the generation-defining business last year, with *Generation X: Tales for an Accelerated Culture*, a handbook-cum Novel about those in their twenties. Suffering from the recession, the X-Generation is cynical, alienated and forced into "McJobs" with "low pay, low status, and low future".

At a reading in Bretano's bookshop in New York last week, the X-ers were out in force, waiting for their guru to arrive. Almost all were in their early twenties. Suffering from the recession, the X-Generation is cynical, alienated and forced into "McJobs" with "low pay, low status, and low future".

Because, presumably, the global village will eventually be peopled with the types chronicled in *Shampoo Planet*. If this is the future, it is a depressing one. Mr Coupland claims his analysis is correct, for he has talked to the under-21s.

Tyler and his girlfriend speak in "Telethon-eze". "You're beautiful, Tyler." "No, YOU'RE beautiful, Anna-Louise."

"Tyler, you are fabulous, truly fabulous. Stop being so fabulous. Just STOP IT!"

"Anna-Louise, the work you do for those kids. It's ... BEAUTIFUL."

"Come on, let's hear those phones start to ring."

So steeped are the global teens in television, so hardened is their ironic view of society, that when Tyler's mother visits his room (the "Modernarium") he sits for a chat, he notes that they are sitting in typical talk-show host-to-guest formation.

When he is not reclassifying his CD collection with his new computer spreadsheet, or taking cocktails from his in-room grey Italian minifridge, or getting depressed because his girlfriend has made love to someone else in a satellite dish, he worries about getting a good job with a sizeable pension.

Even simple acts such as eating become label-intense. The global teens are always munching Cheezie Nuggies or Nacho Nodules, or drinking DesignatedDriver non-alcoholic beer. At their favourite restaurant, the Toxic Waste Dump, the girls announce they are going off to the Ladies, nicknamed Planet Purple, to swap bulimia tales, and no one bats an eyelid.

Mr Coupland's resentment of television and all things consumerist exploded into his two novels when he found them insipid.

"When I was 20 and left home, I decided I would never own a TV. I wanted a 19th-century brain. I thought if I kept all that out of my environment, my mind would eventually revert to something greater. Of course, ten years later, nothing has changed."

Mr Coupland's theory is that the pathways of your brain harden at age ten or 11. "Until then, you find it easy to learn another language, but after that, your brain turns to concrete. That's how you define a generation."

With advances in information technology, generations are getting smaller. Each new invention — computers, television, videos, virtual reality — gets to young people at a critical age, and separates them from the previous generation.

"My parents had print, radio and cinema," says Mr Coupland. "Then I had lots of print, lots of TV, but no computers and videos. Ten years later, kids have no print, way too much TV, interactive TV where they change channels constantly, and computers."

The prognosis is not all bad. Mr Coupland thinks it is wrong to assume that all new computer material is database junk. "It's a concert on the part of older people to assume younger people have to know everything they know. Something's got to go. Unfortunately, young people seemed to have deemed history and geography irrelevant, and to me, they're extraordinarily important."

He runs his fingers wearily

through his hair, looking his full 30 years now in his Gap shirt. The global teen generation cannot entirely be blamed for its shortcomings. They have only known Reagan-Bush or Thatcher-Major, and cannot imagine anything else.

Emotionally, Mr Coupland continues: "I still remember Jimmy Carter. I still remember Pierre Trudeau. I still remember a time when society cared about other people. But there's nothing in these kids' databases to show that there are other options. That it wasn't always dog eat dog. Older people have to somehow convince young people that better things are possible."

By way of protest, he has his characters write slogans on every dollar bill that passes through their pockets. YOUR INABILITY TO ACHIEVE SOLITUDE MAKES YOU SETTLE FOR SUBSTANDARD RELATIONSHIPS, says one. YOU ARE PARALYSED BY THE FACT THAT CRUELTY IS OFTEN AMUSING, says another.

The slogans permeated *Generation X*'s margins, too — REINVENT THE MIDDLE CLASS etc — and are similar in style to those used by Jenny Holzer, the artist who represented America in the Vienna Biennial. Depending on your viewpoint, this is either a case of sculpture meeting literature, or more database junk.

Perhaps Mr Coupland is wrong,

and the materialistic mall-children

are purely a North American phenomena. In fact, until *Generation X* spread like a teenage plague through the country, its author thought the only people who would understand were those on the northern West Coast: Vancouver, Seattle, and Oregon.

The only people I thought

would connect with it were a few

people I grew up with. I never

thought it would cross the Rockies.

Instead, it has gone as far east as

Manchester's Arndale Centre, one

of Britain's greatest malls.

In Europe, Mr Coupland says,

it is easier for books to get noticed.

"People listen to writers like Vaclav Havel. Here, no one cares because

we've got to compete with Kurt Cameron, star of TV's *Growing Pains*," he says, reaching out to trace the outline of his hand on the flysheet of a book, his way of

signing the hundreds of new copies of *Shampoo Planet* being purchased all around him.

*Generation X* is published by MacDonald. *Shampoo Planet* (Pocket Books in USA) will be published in Britain next year.

which hosts Bath's annual festival of exotic music and rhythm from around the world, says that when Dube did a Womad festival in Spain in May he was one of the most successful acts on that bill.

"He was one of the least known artists before the festival and one of the most loved ones afterwards."

Dube also played at the Town and Country Club in north London in May, but is still known only to reggae aficionados in Britain. "I hope this festival will start changing things," Mr Morgan says.

The concert features several obscure artists who are revered in their own countries: Papa Wemba from Zaire, Belgian group Zap Mama, an a cappella outfit which mixes African, Arabic and European influences, and one of India's best-loved instrumentalists, mandolin player U Srinivas.

Born 28 years ago in a black

ghetto near Ermelo, a dusty town in the eastern Transvaal, Dube was orphaned as a child. He grew up with a succession of uncles and aunts, but had no real home.

Today, Dube lives in the northern

Natal town of Newcastle. Notoriously private, he has kept his wife and daughter out of the public eye.

This is in complete contrast to other successful black artists, most of whom move into expensive city suburbs as soon as they become successful.

Dube was a virtual unknown

## O lucky man

South Africa's most popular singer has moved from townships to the world stage

**H**is biggest ambition in life is to play the part of Dracula in a horror movie. Meanwhile, he settles for being one of the most popular singers on the African continent has ever produced. His name is Lucky Dube and his trade is township reggae. He arrives in Britain today to perform in the World in the Park festival, which started at Bath's Royal Victoria Park yesterday.

Dube is the man who changed the way an entire country thought about its music. Before Dube, South Africans believed that the only big stars were those who came from other countries. They believed that the absolute ceiling for record sales by a local act was 250,000 records. And they firmly believed that reggae music had no place in the local market.

Seven years ago, it was almost impossible for a reggae musician to get a recording contract in South Africa. Today, record companies are practically lining up to sign every reggae act that comes along.

Until the mid-1980s, international acts such as Bob Marley and Peter Tosh had an enormous following in South Africa, across the boundaries of the black and white markets. But that following had never translated into support for home-grown reggae, despite the presence of several dedicated Rastafarians. Then came Dube.

He is the most popular singer in South Africa, and possibly all of Africa. In the republic's market, an artist earns a gold disc from 25,000 sales and platinum after 50,000. Dube earns up to ten platinum discs every time he records.

Andy Morgan, the spokesman for the Wilshire-based Woman (A World of Music Arts and Dance),

outside Africa until a year ago, when he was invited to play in Jamaica's annual Reggae Sunsplash festival. He was given one hour to perform but when he left the stage he was called back for encore after encore. According to Jamaica's *Western Mirror* newspaper that week, "one would definitely have to go back to the days of Marley and Tosh to find a performer who could stir a crowd's emotions the way Dube did".

Before 1985, Dube had made a bare living from mbaqanga — the same rhythm that powered Paul Simon's *Graceland*. But he was one of the few thousand committed Rastafarians in South Africa; he believed reggae could bring together black people and help liberate them from oppression.

He does not believe his stance is political, and he distances himself from any party political or organisational stance. Nevertheless, he appeared as the main act at the Human Rainbow Concert held in Johannesburg in March 1990 to celebrate Nelson Mandela's release from prison.

The concert also marked the beginning of Dube's greater penetration into the white market, which had previously seen him largely as an ethnic act. Today white fans account for about a tenth of his record sales. "The people who come to my shows think the same way I do," he says. "When my black fans see white people at my shows, it makes them happy. They say this is what we are fighting for."

In 1985, he persuaded his cousin and producer Richard Siluma to let him make his first reggae album. Dube's record company, Gallo, balked at releasing it. Legend has it that Gallo only went ahead to prove to Dube that it could not work.



Committed Rastafarian: Lucky Dube is performing for Womad

The LP was called *Rastas Never Die*. It sank so fast many of his fans have never heard of it. But Dube, 22 at the time, was determined: he made a second reggae album, *Think About The Children*, and it went gold in South Africa. His record company put its promotional muscle behind a third LP, *Slave*.

To say Slave was a milestone in South African music is like calling the Grand Canyon a furrow. The key phrase on the title track, "I'm just a slave, a legal slave", struck a chord in hundreds of thousands of black South Africans. At last count, the album had sold close to half a million units.

Early this year, Peter Gabriel invited Dube to join in a series of Womad festivals around the world, culminating in the World in the Park concert. Gabriel's Real World Organisation is also hosting a series of recordings, under the banner of The Real World Recording Week, starting in Bath today. Dube appears on Sunday, the finale of Womad's tenth anniversary celebrations.

When it is all over, Dube may have time to start thinking about his other great love: film. He has acted in three forgettable action films, but wants to appear in horror films. "I dream of playing Dracula," he says. "I'd even do it for nothing."

Dube was a virtual unknown

ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK



## Poet's passions

Charles Causley celebrates his 75th birthday by remembering his youthful reading, from improving tales to early Penguins, from 'William' to Shakespeare.

The TES reports this Friday.

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### TIMES/DILLONS LECTURE: MATTER OF THE MIND

#### A key to the mystery of the brain

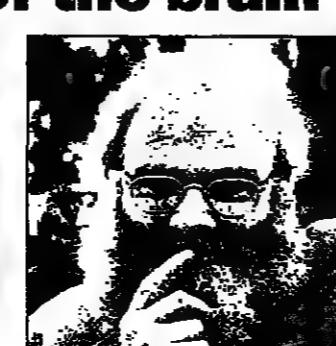
**H**ow and when was the human brain formed? What is the difference between mind and soul? Technical advances in biology are bringing scientists closer to the answers to ancient questions. Now, to coincide with the publication of *Bright Air, Brilliant Fire On The Matter of the Mind* by Gerald Edelman, *The Times* in conjunction with Dillons and Allen Lane The Penguin Press is sponsoring a lecture on this subject.

Dr Edelman, a Nobel laureate and the director of the Neurosciences Institute, New York, and Oliver Sacks, Professor of Neurology at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, both argue that biology is the key to understanding the brain. Introduced by Colin Blakemore, Professor of Physiology, Oxford University, Dr Edelman will speak on biology and



the brain, followed by Dr Sacks on neurology and the soul.

The lecture will take place on September 7 at 7.15pm at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London, WC1. *Times* readers



can obtain tickets by filling in the coupon (right) or contacting Dillons by telephone, fax or in person. *Bright Air, Brilliant Fire* is published on September 3 by Allen Lane The Penguin Press (£20).

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# What's new, pussycat?

Liz Smith follows the fake fur trail and sees fashion coming out in spots again

**T**arzan meets Jane. Again. The story of animal spots and stripes is a fashion classic. Far from being an endangered species, leopards, panthers and tigers are on the prowl, their markings stamped on chiffon T-shirts and Lycra leggings. Just when you think Yves Saint Laurent's understated tailoring looks a little tame on the catwalk, the model peels off a jacket to reveal a sheer panther-printed chiffon top underneath. Valentino seems leopard-printed silk with black Chantilly lace into elegant evening dresses. Versace's jungle-spotted leggings (£285 in stretch silk velvet), worn with matching wildcat silk shirt (£720), are almost a uniform among New York *Vogue* fashion editors. The Duchess of York is regularly spotted in Versace's leopard-printed silk blazer, which costs about £1,300.

Animal rights activists are not amused by fashion's more improbable mutations of panther plastic and leopard Lyra. They disapprove of fur imitations almost as much as the real thing. The latest evolution of jungle spots and stripes from chic to kitsch and back again must be driving them wild.

First it was chic. Josephine Baker, in panther coat, prowled up and down the Champs Elysées with her diamond-collared leopard on a leash in the 1920s. The elegant rich in the 1930s were merciless in their pursuit of the palest Samoan panther skin coats. It is shamming to discover it took three years to round up, say, the six or eight perfectly matched skins to make just one of the fur coats collected by Nina Dyer, the famous 1950s fashion model who married, first, Baron Thyssen, and then, Sadruddin Khan (son of the Aga Khan).

Then, in the 1950s the cut of the jungle cat, with its erotic glamour and grit, went wild. It became the kink uniform of the pin-up, and inevitably, the prostitute too. It was odd how the leopard-printed coat and marching headscarf is now worn only by respectable matrons. Every top film star of the 1950s — Elizabeth Taylor, Joan Russell, Cyd Charisse, Ava Gardner, Gene Tierney, Jayne Mansfield — posed for publicity shots in leopard or panther-print dresses, many with the real thing. Even Marilyn Monroe smuggled into a panther-skin collared coat. It was the talisman of youth and boundless aspirations. Teddy Boys took to wearing it too, their long-grape jackets trimmed with jagged leopardskin collar. Cattiness was cool.

fins, but they had leopard-print steering wheels and tiger-skin upholstery. Tarzans and their jungle beauties played on Mediterranean beaches.

In 1958 Christian Dior gave the craze the highest fashion accolade by creating the first panther-printed *haute couture* cocktail dress in silk faille. Every fashion revival of the jungle print since the 1950s is a throwback to the indomitable glamour of that decade.

King Menelik in the field was the first to equate animal skins with youthful vigour. He believed that, clothed in leopard skin, he would take on the strength of the animal. Leopard skin covered the helmets of Napoleon's elite *garde*. Cretan priests wear leopard-skin skins. Leopard men in Africa are seen to be blessed with the spiritual virtues of the animal and preside at initiation ceremonies. The real thing has been cut out of fashion, banned by the 1973 Washington treaty on the lengthy list of endangered species, and left in the wild. Since then there has been a stampede of realistic fake furs and approximations of panther spots and tiger stripes printed on to everything from velvet and satin to PVC, Lycra and — rather bizarrely, by Gianni Versace — on lace.

Today the jungle print spans well-jointed chintz to lace in fashion. Saint Laurent, Valentino and Givenchy regularly use graphic animal markings in preference to moss flower prints for sumptuous skin clothing. Silk twill coats and double-faced fawn coats in a different print, it is not the *feuilles d'olive* vs Elmer Gantry who drapes her soft with animal skin. Anyone trying to follow the trend can buy the sugary prettiness of chintz with some gaudy jungle patterned brooches, belt chains or necklaces.

The summer and winter disciplines of Gaultier's style are on safari, too, using mock fur and leopard prints for bras, leggings and jeans. The word for it, according to Versace's designer, is the inimitable "jungle chic".



It's a jungle out there: animal prints are an enduring fashion story, climbing from the chic extravagances of the 1920s to the heights of Hollywood glamour in the 1950s, then surviving the trend to cheap imitations. Now, the fashion designers of the 1990s are splashing big cat prints on Lycra, silk and denim. Clockwise from above: Gianni Versace's jungle-spotted leopard and hooded bolero; Gene Tierney with feline friend; singer Grace Jones; Dennis Quaid in *Great Balls of Fire*; the Duchess of York in her Versace silk blazer.



Simon Barnes describes himself as 'absurdly longhaired'. Do others agree? and how do they react?

**D**erby Day. Two men in suits and ties. One is me, in a trilby, no less. The other is a colleague from another newspaper. One is working, the other is on a jolly. One of us has press accreditation, the other does not. One of us wrote a book praised as "good for racing". The other did not. One of us is abused, insulted and maintained. The other is admitted everywhere and treated with politeness and deference.

I had the work to do. I had the accreditation. I wrote the book and I had the hard time. I also have long hair. It falls to shoulder-blade level. Why the hell don't I get it cut? It is unpleasant to be met with disinterest, but how much more humiliating would it be to have a haircut selected by a Jockey Club funkey?

But that only really answers the question why not. I am still struggling with the question why. Of course, I am a child of the 1960s. I read love and peace at university, though that hardly makes me unique. Most of my male friends from that time have a good deal less hair now, as many from choice as from the forces of nature.

It is not as if I am an unreconstructed 1960s man. I live in Hertfordshire. I share my hippy commune with my wife, a cat and two horses. I prefer Glenn Gould and John Jameson to King Crimson and Durban Poison. I do not write for *International Times* (a newspaper, you may recall, that once carried a blank advertisement bearing only the words "lick this space"). I write for *The Times*.

Long hair is no longer a statement that one belongs to this group or that group, possesses this belief or that. It lives one kind of life or another. It is a mere negative. The politics of long hair are exactly the same as the chubbability of Groucho Marx. Perhaps that is a why.

I could, like Dave Crosby, say it was gelling in my way. But the practical inconveniences of long hair are negligible. In the Borneo rainforest, at Soldier Field in Chicago at 30 degrees below, in both places as well as Epsom racecourse.

I lived abroad, in Asia, for four years, and this is an experience that tends to leave



At the races: Simon Barnes defies the dictates of fashion, and the Jockey Club its mark. An expatriate is never unaware of the shortcomings of his homeland. One always fancies oneself a little smart. Perhaps that is another why.

But I suppose the principal reason I have remained so absurdly long-haired, in defiance of the dictates of fashion, convenience and common sense, is that it suits the ecological niche I have made for myself. Self-employed, non-commuting, non-office-working, non-cocktail-partying.

The truth is that I genuinely prefer crawling through redwoods after birds and being kicked by horses to dealing and wheeling and power-lunching in town. The silly haircut rather commits me to the stance, or the delusion, that I am operating, at least to some extent, on my own terms.

There is at least one considerable advantage to long hair:

go back about 20 years. The police came into my flat one morning, accused me of stealing money from the electricity meter, took me away in a police car and locked me up.

I was in Bristol nick for six hours. What was I charged with? I was not charged at all. I felt this was a fundamental violation of my civil rights. But as a long-haired person, I had no rights. So I was locked up, yelled at, finger-printed.

They "knew I did it", you see. There was not an atom of doubt: how could there be? I was obviously guilty. But they got no damaging statement from me. In the end, I was released after signing an agreement to return to the nick later on. On my release, I did what all middle-class boys in trouble do. I phoned my parents. They got a letter from a smart solicitor down to Bristol nick at high speed: I was not troubled again.

There are an awful lot of people who think along these lines. They are not worth tuppence, and they never will be. Spot them a mile off. Am I not a happier person for that?

And then I find myself among conservationists, researching for my Saturday column *Feather Report*. Among the males, I know conservationists with beards, pony tails and crew cuts. I know conservationists who look like bank clerks and conservationists who look like Charles Manson.

And none of them gives a monkey's. There are other things than haircuts on people's minds. There is a shared cause, more importantly, there is a shared delight. You can have my haircut or John Major's, it is all one to this lot. If I wanted to wash away the bad taste of Epsom Downs, all I needed to do was to go and have a beer atsay, the Eel's Foot near Minshere, bed reservoir in Suffolk.

The memory has faded, the haircutingers on. I am a fool for keeping it, I do know that; but at least I know that the bigger fools are those who have a problem with it.

## TOMORROW

"Two passengers have checked in but not boarded the plane. They are probably parents who have gone through the rigmarole so far and decided to spend their holiday at home instead" Davina Lloyd on parental fear of flying

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Choosing from Holborn's broad-based study programme, Geraldine opted for the Saturday part-time course and, showing enormous determination and commitment, she has this summer gained her Upper Second Class Honours Degree from The University of Wolverhampton, she is now proceeding to The Bar Examinations to qualify as a barrister and pupillage with a set of chambers.

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SAYS GERALDINE

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# EDUCATION TIMES

## The lessons yet to be learnt

Standards in infants' reading are declining, claims Martin Turner, who looks at the three Rs — reading, writing and reporting

**T**he downward trend in infants' reading attainment has shown up on every instrument in all parts of the country and is without historical precedent. Yet the magnitude of this has yet to be appreciated by the public or the education profession. Within the defensive monopoly there is now no independent voice. Concern with truth has become tantamount to taking an axe to the welfare state.

The National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) has provided at least oil for the machinery of institutional cover-up. A series of four reports during the period 1991-2 gives ground for concern over the impartiality of this long-respected body. In 1966, the Labour secretary of state, Anthony Crosland, was able to write: "Today three-quarters of pupils reach or exceed a standard [in reading] that, just after the war, only half reached or exceeded."

The NFER has done a great deal to ensure that such a comparison may never again be possible. Further, its research tactics have degenerated to the level of opinion polling.

Two NFER reports were published last month. The first consists of questionnaire information collected in a hurry and supplied to the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (CATE) for its recent review on reading. The second is a survey, from a restricted sample of schools, of reading teaching in practice, in which questionnaires were supplemented by direct observation.

In September 1990, John MacGregor, the education secretary, commissioned two reports to investigate claims that a widespread decline in measured reading attainment had taken place during the 1980s. Both reports were published in January 1991. The NFER, in "An Enquiry into Local Education Authority (LEA) Evidence on Standards of Reading of Seven Year Old Children", analysed reading test results from 26 LEAs and found that 19 (73 per cent) showed such a decline. Her Majesty's Inspectorate (HMI), in "The Teaching and Learning of Reading in Primary Schools", reported on methods of teaching reading, condemned in forthright terms the prevalent idea that reading is "picked up by a process of osmosis" and found "a

clear link between higher standards and systematic phonetic teaching".

In March 1991 members of the education, science and arts committee of the House of Commons considered these reports. By now, much official damping had taken place. "We therefore conclude," the committee wrote, "that the claim that reading standards have fallen in recent years has not been proved beyond reasonable doubt." The CATE review of March 1992 mentioned that data from 26 LEAs had been analysed by NFER. But CATE dropped the finding that 19 showed evidence of a decline in standards, even though it had been mentioned in an early draft.

To date at least 36 LEAs show a decline; only one has reported having no such decline. Despite an abundance of evidence, the sounds of educational carnage have been successfully muffled and a safe moral distance established from the actual fates of children.

"Reading in Recession", a report published by the NFER in February this year, drew on a representative sample of 2,170 children aged seven to eight, and found a decline in reading ability, between 1987 and 1991, of two to three points of standard score, equivalent perhaps to the loss of half a year's progress for the average child. It seemed that HMI had misled Parliament.

Yet the NFER was still hunting for crumbs of comfort. The fact that scores in a few schools had risen, while the majority had fallen, was used to support the conclusion that "this decline may not have been general". Further, it was speculated that social factors were to blame. This proved politically attractive to one



In love with books. But do educationists today have an accurate picture of children's reading abilities?

half of the spectrum just before a general election. Yet a studious agnosticism was maintained towards the one factor we know affects reading achievement directly: effectiveness of teaching.

One must be concerned that the intellectual integrity of researchers places them above the fray of trend and counter-trend. If their reports are captive to a partisan viewpoint, the NFER's authority is weakened. This research body has long been fed by public funds; it behaves like a branch of the education department. Yet British university departments and, in the United States, commercially independent testing organisations could carry out research and development projects to precise specification.

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tions, within a time-scale and within the budget. This would avoid the saga of fudge and counter-fudge.

What do the two most recent reports contribute to this struggle between cover-up and disclosure? The first, "What Teachers in Training are Taught about Reading", suffers from haste because much of the material supplied by colleges of education is not analysed. And questionnaire results — in effect, opinions — are the most subjective form of evidence. This limits in advance the credence that such an enquiry can expect.

There is a lot of coughing and shuffling when it comes to actual qualifications held by teacher-trainers. A little reporting of hard data here would not have gone amiss.

Although all of the 181 courses analysed claim to deal with phonics, there are no reading schemes in print that present acoustically organised text. Nor are there manuals for teachers that use phonic methods. So 60 per cent of recent graduates said "they had been taught little or nothing about phonics".

In the second report, "The Teaching of Initial Literacy", we find that most practising teachers of reading are pragmatic, even "intuitive". This is hardly to be doubted. Teachers

may have been perversely trained and coercively advised, but they are in practice more accountable to parents than is realised. Yet how can they be effective when most teachers "organised pupils into groups for most learning activities" and a mere 8 per cent of schools visited "used whole-class teaching as their main strategy"? The report noted "high noise content" and "poor control".

The whole environment of infants' schools seems incompatible with education. Yet an objective research view of the true state of affairs may be unobtainable from the NFER.

By contrast, the domain of special educational needs and its statutory procedures has recently been illuminated by the Audit Commission in association with HMI. On each page of "Getting in on the Act", one myth or another is dispelled. Argument is based vigorously on evidence. Where evidence is lacking, the teams go out and obtain it. No unsubstantiated assertion is made. No special interests are favoured. Windows are thrown open and blasts of fresh air let in. Perhaps they can now come from no other quarter.

• The author is the head of psychology at the Dyfedia Institute. Trespasses, his collection of poems, will be published by Faber & Faber in November.

## Papering over dissension

THE white paper is out for consultation. Copies have gone to the numerous bodies in the education department's consultative net. Citizens will pore over the paper and send their views to the secretary of state.

Considering how little notice ministers take of dissenting views, I am always amazed at how conscientious people are when asked to comment: ministers know to whom not to listen. People with some knowledge about the education system are discounted as part of the educational establishment. Local politicians with experience of education can be written off as yesterday's men and women. Even parents, once they get to the point of being consulted, become "professional parents". As for teachers in maintained schools (although not in independent schools), they are suspect because of a vested interest in the *status quo*. That leaves business people and the small but vocal right-wing pressure groups.

The white paper is pretty feeble. But from Sir Geoffrey's point of view, this may be no great disadvantage so much is vague and incomplete that there is still scope for creative, imaginative policy-making.

Among many other things, Sir Geoffrey and Mr Vereker have to:

- make sense of the planned takeover of education from local authorities. The change is misconceived, but if it is to happen, it cannot be allowed to take place piecemeal;
- devise a financial structure with not too many winners and losers, with which ministers cannot easily tinker to help their political friends;
- inject some rigorous thought into the discussion of "magnet" schools and the "opting-in" of private schools;
- get the secretary of state out of the minutiae of the curriculum.

For his brand of creative, imaginative policy-making.

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## **Leeds continued**

<b>Cradock D; Goulden P R; Mak K H E; Makin J E; Morecroft S H; Partner B S; Plus M D; Potter C J; Thornton J A; Van T A; Wilson L B; Wong W Y V</b>	<b>Pass with honours:</b> Aldridge S S; Mohammed A B; Poyzer J M <b>Ordinary:</b> Fawcett S J	<b>MEng</b> <b>Electronic &amp; Electrical Engineering</b> <b>Pass with distinction:</b> Elliott C R; Elsey D C; Houghton T E <b>Pass with merit:</b> Noland A; Parkinson J C; Perkins J H; Sestin A
<b>BEng (Ord)</b> <b>Electronic &amp; Electrical Engineering</b> <b>Ordinary:</b> Kapila P <b>BSc</b> <b>Fuel &amp; Combustion Science</b> <b>Class I:</b> Deacon P J; Odell A P <b>BEng</b> <b>Fuel &amp; Energy Engineering</b> <b>Class I:</b> Duerden I M <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Cosgrave G L; Ethell D R; Mann A D S <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Bell D J; Brophy A; Bullock A; Cliff S L; Hadley J T; Orchard P E; Riley J W; Sahdra B; Shanmugamathan S; Smith D K; Spencer H J; Warner J D; Wharmen G E; Wright S J <b>Class III:</b> Davison A S; Fernandes D T C; Fiddler J D; Fung Y C; Knox K M; Palmer R L; Pritchard T M; Scott P V; Taylor M; Wong J Y F <b>Pass with honours:</b> Morgan J M; Sung P; Talabani A	<b>Class I:</b> Barlow A J; Bonyongo B <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Saeedieh B M; Barker A; Sims S A; Fisher S A; Middleton S P; Wordsworth C <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Boast C; Eason R; Heneghan J P; Horner C R; White T <b>BEng (Ord)</b> <b>Mineral Engineering</b> <b>Ordinary with credit:</b> Hartley L M <b>Ordinary:</b> Francis J R; Vandoren C <b>BEng</b> <b>Mineral Engineering (Post Dip)</b> <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Fairhurst D G <b>Minerals Surveying (Post Dip)</b> <b>Class I:</b> Fair C; Narangor G M <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Barker R A; Chamberlain T G; Cunnah D G; Marsh D; Samuel M R	<b>Mining Engineering Scheme A</b> <b>Class I:</b> Ball E; Bishop D D <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Durham A P; Goodchild R; Smith G D <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Barrow N J; Bays R G; Mpande H; Nyrenda S K; Sakapaji E K; Zimba S M <b>Mining Engineering Scheme B</b> <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Hindmarsh D E <b>BEng (Ord)</b> <b>Mining Engineering</b> <b>Ordinary:</b> Kennedy-Bruyns P M; Roberts B V; White I D <b>Quality Engineering</b> <b>Ordinary with credit:</b> Appley J J; Loftas D H <b>Ordinary:</b> Baird A R; Julien P; Milne J E <b>BSc</b> <b>Textile Chemistry</b> <b>Class I:</b> Wright T J <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Clucas P J; Mellor J E <b>Class III:</b> Gilbert J M <b>BSc (Ord)</b> <b>Textile Chemistry</b> <b>Ordinary:</b> Cheung W H <b>BSc</b> <b>Textile Studies (Clothing option)</b> <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Dalton P M <b>Class III:</b> Food N C Y <b>Textile Studies (Engineering option)</b> <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Burdock A S; Lindsay J S <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Stewart C C <b>Textile Studies (Management Option)</b> <b>Class I:</b> Gerrard J A; Halewood L; McPherson C A; Taylor L J <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Davies M A J; Gallagher P M; Harrison S J; Plant H E; Ward J C <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Adey G E; Dodd J G <b>Class III:</b> Cadby A L
<b>Ceramics Science &amp; Engineering</b> <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Cowley J P; Walker A R <b>Pass with honours:</b> Baker R		
<b>Materials Science &amp; Engineering</b> <b>Class I:</b> Sades R J; Moss D J <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Kizmaz J D <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Condon D; Love D H; Miles G; Morrison C J; Williams S P <b>Class III:</b> Altman P C P; Cooley A S		
<b>BEng (Ord)</b> <b>Materials Science &amp; Engineering</b> <b>Ordinary:</b> Heer J M		
<b>BEng</b> <b>Metallurgy</b>		
<b>Class I:</b> Hamilton A M; Weburn A M <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Duerden C L; Fazackerley W J; Hobson S C; Tinsley N D <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Evans G A; Jubb L P; Noblett E J; O'Hara M; Sleath L R <b>Class III:</b> Brock D J		
<b>Mechanical Engineering</b>		

<b>MEng</b>	<b>Electrical and Electronic Engineering</b>
A K Rizvi	Civil Engineering
	<b>Electrical and Electronic Engineering</b>
K S Madra; A Rose; N E Tebbit; E T Wachira; N T Ware	
	<b>BEng</b>
	<b>Aeronautical Engineering</b>
Class I: S G Hughes; O Ighanam	
Class II (Div 1): A Constantinou; J C R De Souza; P C L Durham; B Sargent; T W Wong	
Class II (Div 2): S Ahmed; W B Barakat; C S Chang; A Costa; T O Daniel; A O Harris; D J Jennings; P T Millward; A Nasir; R J Newlander; J N M Sharp	
Class III: S L Woodward	
Pass: K Choi; B C Y Lin	
	<b>Air Transport Engineering</b>
Class I: J D Charleworth	
Class II (Div 1): R D'Crus; C M Edmunds; H K T Leung	
Class II (Div 2): J S Clarke; K J Donaghy; G L Evans; N Khan; A Okuboyejo; S Williamson	
Class III: J S Grewal	
Pass: S A Syed	
Ordinary: N P Marchant	
	<b>Civil Engineering</b>
Class I: N J Prescott; G D Sayce; S Sophroniou	
Class II (Div 1): M C Crouchman; H E Elliott; A F Grainger; R E Kantamneni; P A Kyriakides; G S Meekin; D J Mansfield-Wood	
Class II (Div 2): E M Ahmed; C Argyrou; A H Bandakula; S M Brooks; C S	
<b>Electrical and Electronic Engineering</b>	<b>Mechanical Engineering</b>
	Class I: K Edwards; T Jarvis; G Farmer; K J Smith; R Tillett
	Class II (Div 1): A Akbari; C M Lim; M Lakshminaray; K C Lin; A P L Silva; A M Spong; C Theodosiou; S E Thomas; S Unnithanang; F S Watson
	Class II (Div 2): J Garcia; A J Hartburn; W S Lee; S Misra; S Purk; F Rawak; K C Shum; V Vijayachari; C S M Weston
	Class III: D A Hamid; R W Pascoe; N J Slingo; V W O Tam; P E Tang
	Pass: C H Kim; H T Li
	<b>Actuarial Science</b>
	Class I: A M King; G Papageorgiou
	Class II (Div 1): S Charalambous; E M Jones; J T Jones; J A Roby; P Sullivan
	Class II (Div 2): W A Amit; F N Dixson; A Konidaris; F Majid; T Usmaniyah; M T Vernon
	Class III: N Glaiddin; M Gupta; R F R Haslock; J Iyacov; O Zelin
	Ordinary: I McDonald (with merit)
<b>BSc</b>	<b>Banking and International</b>

Brown; M P Crouch; P A Foster; H E J Glover; M A Godwin; T P Koce-Robinson; D Nye; J R Wall	<b>Finance</b>
Class I: S Arisankar; J A Choudhury	Class I: V J Ashton; M Caderboc; P M Garner; J M Jenkins; A J Osborne; F Razani
Class II: N Christoforou; Z Jaweed; S Khan; M W Lees	Class II (Div 1): R E W Brown; L A E Connolly; J D Davies; R A Davies; F K H Deen-Ward; G V Enly; M A Faizi; S Greener; A C Jaweed; F Malhi; J K Moran; N E Monroe; D C Murray; N G Powell; T F Raphael; B A Sharma; M J Spencer; M F Tumuslu
Computer Systems Engineering	Class II (Div 2): A Beggs; N A
Class III (Div 1): N N Kharma	
Class III (Div 2): H A Kadir; K Mavadi; A P Mills; M R Soodin; A Vassili	
Pass: M Merali	

<p><b>BSc</b>  <b>Accounting &amp; Financial  Management</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Class I:</b> Gollow J M  <b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Justini S P; Richardson A  A; Singh S; Stirk A; Topan F  <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Ah Chien J-M J;  Berhan A; Bshachri G; Donnay H C L;  Foong C K; Gazelley A T; Jepson D K;  Loh P S; Mart B C D; Tan H L; Uzzd A H;  Wong M H</p> <p><b>Business Studies</b></p> <p><b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Blackwell S C B; Brown  C H; Calissendorff P H; Cameron  Clarke P A; Church S A; Crispini V M;  Cusimari A; Devine J M P; Fisk J E;  Hosencash J C W; Johns A C H J;  Lancaster J M; Maclean M A; Moussa J  M W; Potts J P</p> <p><b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Addison T P A; Cata  Marti E; Chauhan T J; Chazlanguji E;  Chawla A S; Cohen S H; Fallon J F P;  Hendil B; Lim How P; McNair Scott R  W; Sanjivani A M; Sheely M J;  Williams A D A; Winger R E</p> <p><b>Class III:</b> De Torres Paluz; Bellacasa P D  T; Esquivel E; Munga M; Tamaro G;  Vora M J V</p> <p>Passe Wyllie H W</p>	<p><b>BUCK</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>French/German/Spanish</b></p> <p><b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Devicor C M C  McLennan J A P; Randell I P; Rhys J N  <b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Mensah E; Mirabelli R  J; Pelpers C</p> <p><b>LLB</b></p> <p><b>English, European Law with  French/German/Spanish</b></p> <p><b>Class II (Div 1):</b> Hoeberichts H V;  O'Driscoll J M; Seeveratnam N M;  Thomas S L</p> <p><b>Class II (Div 2):</b> Anabtawi I; Barber N J;  Bridgeman L C; Bullas J A; Griffiths B L;  M; Jackson A F; Lambo A V L D;  Laurance J A M; Stubbs M J; Tsang L T</p> <p><b>Class III:</b> Fyson R V; Oliver C G C  Savage J A</p> <p>Passe Magoubes A</p>
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<b>Economics</b>	<b>BA</b>
Class II (Div 1): Dowd N P; Holt W P D; Janowski Y; Fous Lands A P; Tins C Williams S L O	European Literature & Comparative Studies
Class II (Div 2): Fletcher S; Fritzen C; George A M; Margaritis C; Michl S; Mulaisho K K; Ortuzar E; Phillip S A; Scanian J R P; Valdy T D	Class I: Kowlessur S
Class III: Chaumoo S; Murilich M M N; Pervaz A	Class II (Div 1): Helm D S
Pass: Davies M E; Watking N E G	Class II (Div 2): Fernaria da Silva N G A D R; Fox C V; Green S; Mabere L M
<b>Business Economics</b>	<b>English Literature and Modern History</b>
Class II (Div 1): Nagra R S	Class II (Div 2): Phillips J C
<b>European Studies (General)</b>	Class III: Cofie W C N A; Ottawa B
Class II (Div 2): Hampshire S J	<b>English Literature</b>
<b>BA</b>	Class II (Div 1): Ali Khan R; Stock K L
	Class II (Div 2): Hole A R; Pamani K J
	<b>Modern History</b>
	Class II (Div 2): Ben-Nathan M I

<b>CITY</b>	
<b>Chandhoo; M Clarke; J G Crosby; R I Davson; D J Evans; G E Jones; A Kuron; E Mandlitz; D M Mizziley; M C Missild; R Sathyavirthan</b>	<b>Business Computing Systems</b>
<b>Class I: L S Duke</b>	<b>Medicinal Chemistry and Biotechnology</b>
<b>Class II (Div 1): S Chopra; K L Dunn; M J Edmunds; S M Heathcote-Parker; A D M Koone; N H Parker; M Toda; S D Twomey; A J Walker</b>	<b>Class II (Div 2): G T Dimitrova</b>
<b>Class II (Div 3): E C H Chang; J A G Cox; A C H Fung; A C Fistic; A Korowicz; S F Low; A Misty; C J Motter; A J Randall; R V Shatto; R C Taaffe</b>	<b>Clinical Communication Studies</b>
<b>Class III: P E Griffin</b>	<b>Class I: J C Barnes-Hunt; L S Clark; E J Hoole</b>
<b>Business Studies</b>	<b>Class II (Div 1): W R Austin; S Z Ayaz; S R Bader-Clynes; S J Blakemore; H J Bradshaw; A J Ker; J E Petridou; G M Pezman; H S D Phillips; M E Sandqvist-Butler; J A Stinch; B Stevenson; C E Tapson</b>
<b>Class I: P A Agar; L A Cooper; I S Fletcher; G Ganguly; P Gill; A I Mannion; A Mehta; Y Rahman; A R Singh; J L Sutton</b>	<b>Computer Science</b>
<b>Class II (Div 1): G B Adie; C J Alibert; M W Baker; D A Booth; A P Cappionico; P Demetrio; K S Dhillon; A C S Drummond; C H Eales; G Galimberti; R Godfrey; L M Gomez; I S Grewal; C P Grimes; S Gupta; M F Hardling; D H N Harris; D L Hills; A L Hinton; N J Kingsley-Johnson; S J J Lee; E A McEvily; P J Moore; S R Miller; K Mohamed; N Munshi; J C Ongley; D H W Page; L R Pagliaro; J Parker; K Pannier; C L Roberts; M Salter; C J Street; A Stubbs; B Trethowan; M E Wood</b>	<b>Class I: E J Bowes; P M Gore; M A Gracie; A Javalcic; K F Lee; P S Marvel; R J Pandya; A J Rowley; N R Sawyer; D Verdieman; H J Young</b>
<b>Class II (Div 2): T W Bailey; D A Baker; M Chowdhury; T D F Cottam; E Dalsipuro; D E Imlac; T A O'Neill; B Osman; M W Polley; E T Reidy; K E Sanger; G M Smith</b>	<b>Class II (Div 3): A Cheah; P D Hobson; D A Lockley; S Nazir; D B Past; H A Patel; M G Peak; V C Shah; I Timney; K H Vuong</b>
<b>Chemistry and Management</b>	<b>Class II (Div 1): A S Businich; V M But; Y Y Cheng; S M Dale; J A Gallois; S Hossain; N Kapoor; S Kumar; M M Latif; R E Lightfoot; K M Ng; S A Rahim; C M Welshman; C L Yu</b>
<b>Class I: N J Hydr; J M Harvey; A Johnson; M M L Wong</b>	<b>Class III: S P Chen; S D Gundolf; R A Medcalf; A M Sewell-Jones; Y Y Soh; Page; M Y Fung; A Hussain; C R Jackson; G J Jess</b>
<b>Class II (Div 2): S M Ahmed; D M Doherty; L A Donaldson; M A Edwards; S E Ferguson; M F Fortune; M T</b>	<b>Orthodoxy; I D Lodge</b>
<b>Class II (Div 3): R A Alame; S A V C</b>	<b>Medical Informatics and Management</b>
<b>Class I: F L Evans; M Franklin</b>	<b>Class II (Div 1): M A Raji; M B Tucker;</b>
<b>Class II (Div 2): C M Adlington; K C S Akerman; M J Cockett; J N Cook; P R Deans; J A Evans; V M Godolphin; R I Hempsell; P A Holman; C L L Holzhausen; C J Lane; P A Lawrence; K A Mahomed; K Y Max; S P Merchant; M M Neary; E J Nicholson; K S Parker; S D Perwez; T S Pistic; T G Rahman; A St John-Clarke; C R Stickland; C R Tarpey; H M Walkford</b>	<b>Music</b>
<b>Class II (Div 3): W J M Drson; L A D Miller; D S Stinson; L Saroglu</b>	<b>Class I: A C Dowson</b>
<b>Class II (Div 1): S M Del Grazia; C A Idiots; E C Eke; C M Moore; B M P Norton; A M Poole; J P Scott; J L A Simmonds; J A Stewart; A C Taylor; M R Ver</b>	<b>Class II (Div 2): S C Cadogan; R S E Chalmers; G W Davis; C Dilks; S E Gilmartin; R D Mardon; K J Scotland; M A Stubbs; A J Tween</b>
<b>Class II (Div 3): N J Hydr; I L Chubb; G F Gerstenhaber; P O Lundmark; J S May; C E Piazus; I Singh</b>	<b>Class II (Div 1): R A Alame; S A V C</b>
<b>Class II (Div 2): S M Ahmed; D M Doherty; L A Donaldson; M A Edwards; S E Ferguson; M F Fortune; M T</b>	<b>Openerancy</b>
<b>Class II (Div 3): R A Alame; S A V C</b>	<b>Class I: N J Hydr; I L Chubb; G F Gerstenhaber; P O Lundmark; J S May; C E Piazus; I Singh</b>

<b>KINGHAM</b>	<b>Class II (Div 1): Akito M; Tawiah S C Computer Science with Business Studies</b>
	<b>Class I: Loukazhos C</b>
	<b>Class II (Div 2): Peleg R; Raviv R; Stotski A</b>
	<b>Computer Science with French</b>
	<b>Class II (Div 2): Cocks H J G</b>
	<b>Computer Science with Operations Management</b>
	<b>Class II (Div 1): Bissessurah K; Kong F K</b>
	<b>Class II (Div 2): Phoochond R O</b>
	<b>Class III: Seman N T</b>
	<b>Poss: Wan Sai Cheong K</b>
	<b>BA</b>
	<b>European Business Management</b>
	<b>Class II (Div 1): Venburg J A</b>
	<b>Class II (Div 2): Karvonen S P; McNell J E; Dennis P</b>
	<b>Class III: Radhakrishnan P S V</b>
	<b>Politics, Economics &amp; Law</b>
	<b>Poss: Aszali E</b>
	<b>LLB</b>
	<b>Law and Politics</b>
<b>Class II (Div 1): Esenhigh K A; Gabriel J R</b>	<b>Class II (Div 2): Beaton A R</b>
<b>Class II (Div 2): Gibson D A; Mahama F A</b>	<b>Law (July entry)</b>
<b>Law</b>	<b>Class I: Varughese S</b>
<b>Class II (Div 1): Abdul Manaf M A; Allen K A; Cribbin D P; Curtis A J; Gilliam H J P; Goonatilake M H; Grimshaw E A; Hay D; Keavenagh M G; Missigrove J L; Okoro I G; Raghuvaran A; Resiel A; Sabapathy F J; Thomas V; Walls M</b>	<b>Class II (Div 1): Barret S; Choh T C I; David U; Delaney C S; Ellis M T; Gill C R S; Hashim M A R; Harzer E; Isaque S K; Jenson L I; Kasunzima O K; Khoo M L; Klonaris M A; Leid G E; Lurin G J M Ng Wong Hing G; Ormizo C N; Salim M A T; Tan S L L; Tay B L; Taylor S</b>
<b>Class II (Div 2): Adam A M; Ahmed S; Alvin V; Amiri S; Astek G; Bhola S I; Cunningham-Davis J N; De Silva S M; Ibrahim K; Karunaratne S; Khaliq A J; Leneyash J W; Liew Y Y;</b>	<b>Class II (Div 2): Adeko P; Allfrey A C D; Akangof S N B Y; Anties D; Bain K L; Chauhan A; Chetwaiham C S; Deda A C; Endicott D N; Ghaffar R; Keeharithan R; Motylewski L K; Morehousky O T; Narendran N; Nasheem B; Newton C A; Spaer U; Stevens C L; Uzebo E E; Wong S M</b>
<b>Class II (Div 2): Aszali E; Borsuk G; Dyeris A E</b>	<b>Class III: Barakat N; Borsuk G; Dyeris A E</b>

Mathematics & Operational Research	
Class II (Div 1): Smith M R; Sutcliffe A J	
Class II (Div 2): Bowen F G; Flynn N; Huppisell S J	
Class III: Haydon I A; Irvin C P; Sampson S T; Wardle H	
Mathematics and Physics	
Class I: Alder M J	
Class II (Div 1): Allen A E; Porter J L; Scott R; Sowerby J	
Class II (Div 2): Bellivant A R; Donaghy K E	
Class III: Wood S	
Mathematics & Statistics	
Class I: Giles R M; Gogerty R J	
Class II (Div 1): Morris C D; Preston M H; Stephens M J A; White R M	
Class II (Div 2): Gedgson C; Joyes S J; O'Donnell L T; Richards J L	
Class III: Curty T; Halliday A	
Ordinary: Pringleton S	
Operational Research & Statistics	
Class II (Div 1): O'Sullivan C M	
Pharmacology & Physiology	
Class II (Div 1): Gaines J S; Higgins J M; Walker C E; Wong S C S	
Class II (Div 2): Holmes M C; MacFarlane F G; Rami H; Ryels C L; Thomas K E	
Class III: Raines M J	
Physics and Philosophy	
Class II (Div 1): Ryan L M; Johnstone D M	
Computer Science	
Class I: Butterfield S; Crow G Q; Green J E; Jones G; Maxfield H J; Stead G A; Class II (Div 1): Collier N B; Drew R S; Gunn P E J; Groutz C P; Hindlemon L M; Ives R M; Jones C T M; Knight E M; McLean D A; Monaghan S D; Moon P; Moore R A; Phillips C; Rainbow B J; Scithorn L; Scott A D; Tang K W; Taylor P M; Tsang C W; Wu H P	
Class II (Div 2): Ashton S M; Baldwin P J; Brown I D; Chapman A T; Clifford P E; Dewitz N K; Davies K A; Evans J A; Hatfield A; De Haan C M; Hepinstall N; Kilcoyne G; Li K H; Newton P S; Pope A D; Rabman T K; Screen R; Smith E; Stirling M A R; Tusland D; Whaley G; Whitaker M A	
Class III: Abang Mohamed A D Z; Awang Hajji Ibrahim D R; Bernard M; Bayston P A; Butler A M C; Cottrell A B; Fok F W K; Kershaw J M; Worsley T F J	
Pass with honours: Bill A R; Raines D M	
Data Processing	
Class II (Div 1): Allison W A; Jones M P; Nuttall N; Slack A M; Willis O C	
Class II (Div 2): Denner J B R; Gibben R; Jones G D R; Sutcliffe I D; Walker T A; Walsheford M R	
Class III: Franchetti H P; Gill S E; Stamp P C; Valdivia R J	
Pass with honours: Stogin R K	
Operational Research with Computing	
Class II (Div 1): Charlton P J; Heal E J; Higgins J	
Class II (Div 2): Hartley M L	
Pass with honours: Midford D S	
Geological Sciences	
Class II (Div 1): Corben M S; Day G K; Faulkner D R; Johnson A G; Lang P J; Leahy E; Lydgate P A; Pinder D J; Renold C E; Thompson S J	
Class II (Div 2): Allen J W; Barlow P D; Barrett J C; Benney K E; Gorddard S H; Mc Gosling S R; Graham M E; Green D C; Haynes N A; Jordan I R; London D M; McLean D; Naher P W; Nolan C M; Parfitt J; Pyor M; Salt D J; Smith C M; Suderland C R; Swindells J E	
Class III: Peacock E; Scanlan J D	
Pass with honours: Walker H D O	
Ordinary: Kampeishi C	
Geophysical Sciences	
Class I: Ellis R D; Poole V S	
Class II (Div 1): Coyle J P	
Class II (Div 2): Wood J C	
Food Science	
Class I: German G	
Class II (Div 1): Conway R S; Dobie C M; Hemp G B; Kowell M F; Stewart L M; Tan S; Tetelman C M L	
Class II (Div 2): Fung W X Y; McKinney S M; Stephens D E; Willis P Z	
BSc (Ord) Food Science	
Ordinary: Bell N P; Beman J A; Berovic M A; Birmingham L A; Butler J S; Wesley M J A	
BSc Food Science	
Ordinary: Bell N P; Beman J A; Berovic M A; Birmingham L A; Butler J S; Wesley M J A	
Food Science (European)	
Class II (Div 1): Foster A M; Grayson A O; Tipp K	
Class II (Div 2): Payne J S; Waldron C E	
Genetics	
Class II (Div 1): Appleby J M; Bailey J F; Baird D M; Carter N M; Cooper P K; Crowe J D; Griffith G J; Hey R M; Lomas J R; Neatherwood J H; Trickett A J	
Class II (Div 2): Abey S P; Allison G M; Arnold S C; Belk R A; Dickson J S; Ellis J P; Hancock J; Heath K E; Liprot P; Milligan A S; Raven C; Scriven R P; Tong P C; Webb J P	
Biology	
Class I: Bill L J; Lewis S L; Rowley R A	
Class II (Div 1): Ashworth K A; Bullock M J; Burde A L; Carter S L; Doddy S C; Dunstan R C P; Easthope P M; Ellis S J; Hayes E; Hardy E; Hind J M; MacClellan S; Marshall J; Milne A P; O'Halloran S M; Pizay J A; Rawlinson C T; Rose S; Saunders E; Smith A L; Taylor J E; Trotter A C; Waddington M; Whittam I M; White P H	
Class II (Div 2): Anderson J E; Booth R; Browning V L; Cruden E J; Davidson J; Dickinson M; Ennery J P; Ghoshal P; Hatridge J; Hayward T A; Hayes P E; Highland D T; Holmes D P; Howard A D; Burns S A; Jackson G D; Jeley R S; Keay M S; Malins D J H; Marsh G C; Marvin J M; Matthews P A; Ralphs J H; Richards L M; Rippon J M; Southam D S; Storey C D; Tamburo M P; Tomkins J P; Wilson S J; Wood N; Woodward J	
Class III: Frankland E J; Hamilton M J; Wilkinson R L	
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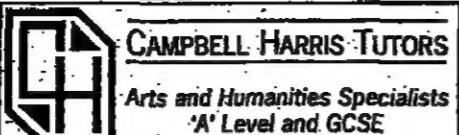
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